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Geography — Notes

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910. -

PRICE, - 15 CENTS

THE EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
TORONTO, 1897

GEOGRAPHY NOTES

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PRICE 15 CENTS

TORONTO:

THE EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1897

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, by GEO. E. HENDERSON and GEO. A. FRASER, at the Department of Agriculture.

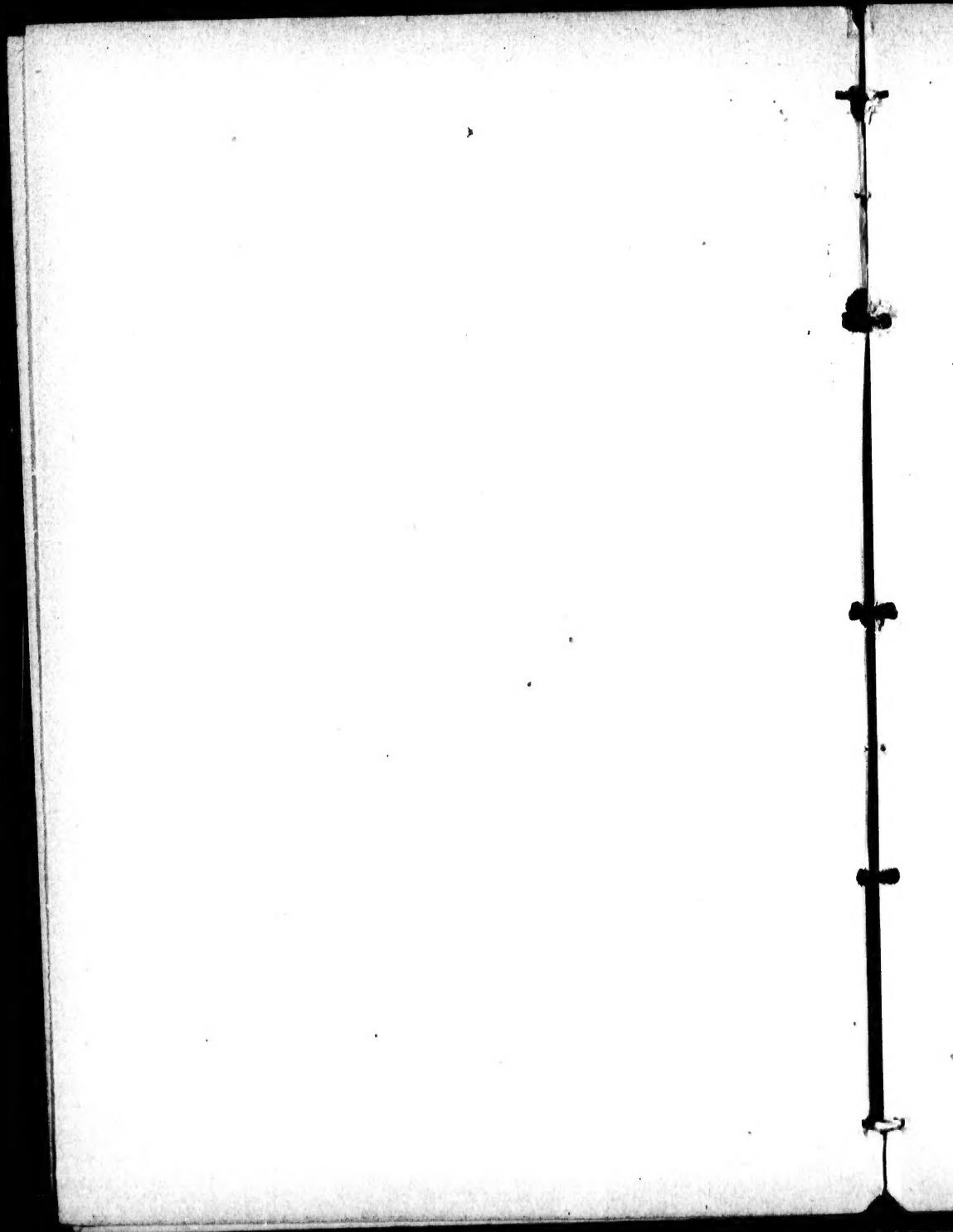
PREFACE.

In preparing this little note book—a companion to the text-book—we have endeavored to treat the subject in such an order as will develop the observing and reasoning faculties, as well as the memory.

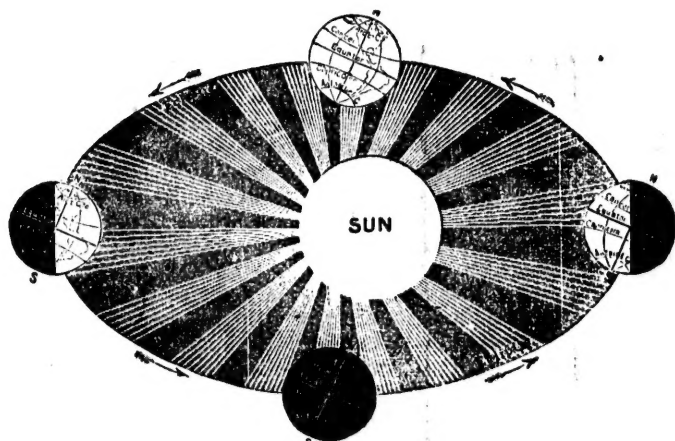
We should study Geography that we may become acquainted with the surface of the earth, the habitation of man; that we may know the advantages of the climate and the natural resources of each part, and the way man is profiting by these natural advantages. The subject has, therefore, been presented in the following order :

- (1) **The earth** as a part of the solar system.
- (2) **The surface** of the earth and its natural divisions of land and water :
 - (a) **General**—The definitions, taken up topically.
 - (b) **Particular**—The position, surface, drainage and coast-features of the continents.
- (3) **The wealth** of land and sea which interests man, and how man is taking advantage of this for self, society and mankind. This takes up the countries, forms of government, commercial centres, products, exports, imports, and commercial routes.

The matter has been carefully selected and arranged, and although, the tables have in some places necessitated smaller type, the matters of most importance have been set up in large and heavy-faced type. The time usually occupied in copying notes can now be saved; the energy usually spent in this way can be more profitably used; and in this way, both teacher and pupil will be assisted in covering the work prescribed for us by the Education Department.



GEOGRAPHY.



THE ORBIT OF THE EARTH.

Geography is a description of the earth.

- a.* **Mathematical Geography** treats of the form, size, and motions of the earth.
- b.* **Physical Geography** treats of the natural divisions of the surface of the earth.
- c.* **Political Geography** treats of the countries, their cities and towns, and the various forms of government.

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. **The Earth** is a planet—a heavenly body moving round the sun.
2. **Shape :** It is nearly round—flattened at the poles.
Proofs: *a.* Men have sailed round the world.
b. The shadow of the earth on the moon is always round.
c. The masts of approaching ships are seen first.

3. **Size :** Diameter about 8,000 miles ; circumference about 25,000 miles.

The **Axis** of the earth is the imaginary line about which the earth turns.

The **Poles** (north and south) are the ends of the axis of the earth.

4. **Motions :** The earth has two principal motions--*a.* Diurnal, and *b.* Annual.

a. **The Diurnal or Daily Motion** is the revolution of the earth on its axis towards the east. This produces day and night.

(1) The sun is always shining on one-half of the earth. The other half is dark.

(2) The **Circle of Illumination** is the line bounding that part of the surface of the earth on which the sun is shining. It is constantly changing.

(3) **A Day** (twenty-four hours) is the time it takes the earth to make one revolution on its axis.

b. **The Annual or Yearly Motion** is around the sun. It produces the seasons and the different lengths of day and night.

(1) **The Orbit** of the earth (the ecliptic) is its path around the sun in a year. It is an ellipse. The sun is in one centre.

(2) The earth is in **aphelion** when it is farthest from sun—about June 21. The earth is in **perihelion** when it is nearest to the sun—about December 21.

(3) The **Plane of the Earth's Orbit** is the space enclosed within its orbit.

(4) **The Change of Seasons** is caused by:

a. The revolution of the earth around the sun ;

b. having its axis inclined at an angle ($23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees) towards the plane of its orbit ; and

c. having its axis always pointing in the same direction.

(5) **Our Summer Solstice** is when the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Cancer—about June 21, the longest day in the northern hemisphere.

Our Winter Solstice is when the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn—about December 21, the shortest day in the northern hemisphere.

- (6) **The Equinoxes** (Vernal on March 21, and Autumnal on September 21) are when the sun shines vertically over the equator, producing equal day and night all over the world.
- (7) The heat produced by the sun depends on how nearly vertically its rays fall.

5. **Imaginary Lines** (on the surface of the earth for convenient reference).

- (1) **A Circle** is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees (360°).

A Great Circle is one whose plane passes through the centre of the earth. *Ex.*—Equator, Meridian Circles.

A Small Circle is one whose plane does not pass through the centre of the earth. *Ex.*—The Tropics, all Parallels of Latitude.

- (2) **The Equator** is an imaginary line passing round the earth at an equal distance from the north and south poles.
- (3) **Latitude** is the distance, in degrees, of a place north or south of the Equator. Highest latitude possible 90° N. or S.

Parallels of Latitude are lines passing round the earth parallel to the Equator. There may be any number, but four of them are important—Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, and Antarctic Circle.

- (4) **The Tropic of Cancer** is an imaginary line passing round the earth, $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator, and parallel to it. It passes through the places farthest north upon which the sun shines vertically.
- (5) **The Tropic of Capricorn** is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the Equator and passes through the places farthest south on which the sun shines vertically.
- (6) **The Arctic Circle** is an imaginary line passing round the earth, $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the North Pole. When the sun shines vertically upon the Tropic of Capricorn the circle of illumination falls $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees short of the North Pole, but extends that far beyond the South Pole.

- (7) **The Antarctic Circle** is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the South Pole.

These four circles divide the surface of the earth into **Five Zones** or belts—**Torrid, N. Temperate, S. Temperate, N. Frigid and S. Frigid.**

- (8) **Meridian Circles** are imaginary lines passing round the earth from north to south at right angles to the equator and cutting one another at the poles.—The part of the circle which extends from pole to pole is a **Meridian Line.**

Our First Meridian passes through Greenwich, Eng.

Longitude is the distance in degrees of a place east or west of the first Meridian. The greatest possible longitude is 180° (E. or W.).

6. Miscellaneous :

- (1) **The Sun** is the centre of the **Solar System** which includes the sun and all the heavenly bodies which revolve round it. The sun supplies us with light and heat and has an important influence on animal and vegetable life.
- (2) **The Moon** is a satellite—a heavenly body revolving round a planet. Its orbit is an ellipse; the earth is in one centre. It completes this orbit in a little less than a month. Its light is a reflection of the light of the sun.

An Eclipse of the Moon is caused by the earth coming between the moon and the sun. It occurs only at full moon.

An Eclipse of the Sun is caused by the moon coming between the earth and the sun. It occurs only at new moon.

- (3) **The Horizon** is the point where the earth and sky appear to meet.
- (4) **The Zenith** is the point in the heavens directly overhead.
- (5) **The Nadir** is the point in the heavens directly underneath us.
- (6) **The Antipodes** is the point on the earth's surface directly opposite to us.

THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.

I. The Continent and its Parts :

- a. Surface.
- b. Drainage.
- c. Political Divisions.

II. The Ocean and its Parts.

I. The Continent and its Parts :

Continent—A very large body of land containing many countries.

a. Surface :

Mountain—An elevation of land over 2000 feet above the surrounding country.

Mountain Range or Chain—A line of mountains.

Mountain System—Two or more parallel ranges.

Hill—An elevation less than 2000 feet.

Hillock, Mound or Knoll—Small hills.

Down or Dune—Sandy hills.

Summit or Peak—The highest part of a mountain.

Pinnacle—A high point of rock.

Slope—The mountain side.

Base or Foot—The lowest part of a mountain.

Cliff—A high steep rock.

Precipice or Escarpment—A very steep slope.

Plateau or Tableland—A tract of country over 1000 feet above the sea level.

Highlands—A mountainous district.

Glacier—An immense mass of ice sliding slowly down a mountain.

Moraine—A line of rocks on a glacier.

Avalanche or Snowslide—A mass of snow sliding or rolling down a mountain.

Valley—A depression between hills or mountains.

Vale or Dale—A small valley.

Dingle—A shady valley.

Glen—A narrow secluded valley.

Strath—A valley of considerable size often containing a river. (Scotland).

Pass—An opening or passage across a mountain chain.

Defile—A long narrow pass.

Cave—A natural cavity or hollow in rocks.

Cavern—A large cave.

Grotto—A small cave, natural or artificial.

Volcano—A burning mountain.

(1) **Active**—One in eruption all or part of the time.

(2) **Extinct**—One that has ceased to be active.

Crater—The mouth of a volcano.

Lava—Melted rock out of a volcano.

Plain—A low tract of nearly level land.

Landes—Sandy plains. (France).

Steppes—Vast unwooded plains. (Russia).

Tundras—Low myssy plains. (N. Asia).

Prairie—A grassy plain, nearly treeless. (N. America).

Savannah—A treeless meadow plain. (United States).

Llanos—Grassy treeless plains. (Venezuela).

Silvas or Selvas—Densely wooded plains. (Brazil).

Pampas—Grassy treeless plains. (Argentine Rep.).

Moor or Heath—A desolate plain. (Great Britain).

Swamp—A low wet tract covered with trees.

Morass, Marsh, Bog or Fen—A low wet spot covered with reeds or shrubs.

b. Drainage.

River—A large stream of fresh water flowing through or over the land.

Creek—A smaller stream than a river.

Rill, Brook, Brooklet, Rivulet or Streamlet—A very small stream.

Torrent—A violent mountain stream.

Source or Head—The commencement of the stream.

Course—The path of the stream.

Bed—The bottom of the stream.

Channel—The deep part of the stream.

Current—The onward movement of the water, especially where swift.

Banks—The rising ground on each side of the stream.

Right Bank—The right side as one goes down stream.

Left Bank—The left side as one goes down stream.

Levee—An artificial bank to prevent overflow of a river. (Mississippi).

Crevasse—A break in a levee.

Mouth—Where the stream empties into some other body of water.

Estuary—The wide mouth of a river affected by tides.

Delta—The land between the mouths of a river, formed by sediment.

Sediment or Alluvial Deposit—The earth carried down by a river and deposited at its mouth or along its course.

River Basin—The whole area drained by a river and its tributaries.

River Valley—The depression through which a river runs.

Watershed, Divide or Height of Land—A ridge that separates river basins.

Branch—One of the divisions of a river at its mouth.

Tributary or Affluent—A stream flowing into the main stream.

Fork or Confluent—One of two streams that unite to form a river. (*Ex.* N. & S. Saskatchewan).

Confluence—The place where two streams unite.

Pool—A small body of still water.

Pond—A larger body than a pool.

Dam—An embankment across a stream.

Lake—A large body of water surrounded by land. Local names *Loch, Lough*, (Gt.B.).

Lake Expansion—The part of a river that widens out into a lake.

Lagoon—A shallow lake in low lying districts (Italy).

Tarn—A small mountain lake.

Shoal—Any shallow place in water.

Bar—A bank of sand in a river.

Ford—A place in a river where it may be crossed by wading.

Waterfall—The part of a river where the water falls over steep rocks.

Cascade—A small waterfall.

Cascades—A series of small waterfalls.

Cataract—A very large waterfall.

Rapid or Sault—The place where a river descends rapidly over rocks.

Eddy—Any place where water whirls round.

Whirlpool—An immense eddy.

Ravine or Gorge—A deep, narrow hollow generally worn by running water.

Gully—A small gorge.

Cañon or Canyon—A very deep gorge where a river has worn its way down through rocks.

Canal—An artificial waterway for the passage of ships.

Canal Lock—An apartment fitted with gates, between two parts of a canal having different levels, whereby ships may go up or down easily.

Timber Slide—An artificial passage, constructed beside waterfalls, down which square timber is floated instead of going over the falls.

c. Political Divisions:

Country—A tract of land under one government.

Province or State—A division of a country having local self-government.

County—A division of a province or state.

Shire—A county (Gt. B.).

Township—A division of a county.

School Section—That part of a township under one school-board.

Capital—The seat of government of a country, province, or state.

County-town—The seat of government of a county.

City—A very large collection of houses (pop. 9,000 or over, in Ontario).

Town—Smaller than a city (pop. 2,000 or over).

Incorporated Village—Smaller than a town (pop. 800 or over) and having a municipal council.

Village or Hamlet—A small collection of houses. (No council).

Monarchy—A country governed by a hereditary monarch.

(1) **An Absolute Monarchy**—One whose monarch has absolute power.

(2) **A Limited Monarchy**—One in which the power of the monarch is limited by law.

Empire—A country governed by an emperor or empress.

Kingdom—A country governed by a king or queen.

Principality (duchy or grand duchy)—A country governed by a prince (a duke or a grand duke).

Republic—A country governed by a president who is elected to office.

Commonwealth—A country with a government similar to that of a republic.

Colony—A country settled by people from the mother country and still under her rule.

Boundary Line—The line bounding any tract of land.

(1) **International**—The line between countries.

(2) **Provincial**—The line between provinces.

Town Line—The line between townships.

Concession—A series of farm lots in a township.

Road—A public highway.

Lane—A narrow road.

Concession Road—A road between concessions.

Side Line—A road running across concessions.

Street—A public road in a city, town, or village.

Avenue—A wide street.

Alley—A narrow street.

II. The Ocean and its Parts :

Ocean—An immense body of salt water between continents.

Sea—A smaller body of salt water than an ocean.

The Sea—The ocean (a general term).

Gulf or Bay—A hollow or bend in the coast line. A bay is properly more landlocked than a gulf.

Inlet—Any kind of coast opening.

Bight—A wide inlet not extending far inland.

Firth or Frith—A long narrow inlet at the mouth of a river. (Scotland).

Fiord—A narrow inlet with high, rocky banks. (Norway).

Strait—A narrow passage of water between bodies of land.

Gut—A narrow strait. (N.S.).

Channel—A wide strait.

Sound—A shallow strait.

Sea-bed—The bottom of the ocean.

Sea-level—The level of the surface of the ocean.

Tides—The regular rise and fall of the water of the ocean and its inlets caused by the attraction of the moon and the sun.

Flood-tide (the flow of the tide)—The rising tide ; twice a day.

Ebb-tide—The falling tide ; twice a day.

Spring-tide—The particularly high tide when the sun and the moon are acting in a straight line. (New and full moon).

- Neap-tide**—The particularly low tide when the sun and the moon are acting at right angles to each other. (First and last quarters).
- Wave**—A swell or ridge on the surface of the water.
- Billow**—An immense wave.
- Tidal-wave**—The wave caused by the tide advancing on shore.
- Bore**—The front of a tidal-wave ascending a river.
- Earthquake-wave**—An immense wave caused by an earthquake at the bottom of the sea.
- Ocean-current**—The streamlike movement of the water in the ocean.
- Port**—A calling place for ships—the harbor and the town.
- Harbor or Haven**—A place of shelter for ships.
- Breakwater**—A strong embankment out from shore, to form an artificial harbor.
- Road or Roadstead**—A place for ships to anchor, but without harbor protection.
- Isle or Island**—A piece of land surrounded by water.
- Islet**—A small island.
- Archipelago**—A group of many islands.
- Atoll**—A circular coral island surrounding a lagoon. (Pacific).
- Bank**—A shallow place in the sea. (*Ex.*—near Nfd.).
- Coast or Shore**—The land bordering on the water.
- Sea-board**—The sea-shore.
- Beach**—A sandy or pebbly shore.
- Bluff**—A high, steep bank, back from the shore.
- Dyke**—An artificial bank along the coast. (Holland).
- Cape**—A point of land jutting into the water. Local names:—*Head, Point, Ness, Naze, Mull, Bill, Butt.* (Gt. B.).
- Promontory**—A high rocky cape.
- Peninsula**—A piece of land nearly surrounded by water.
- Isthmus**—A narrow neck of land joining two larger portions.
- Iceberg**—An immense mass of ice floating in the sea.
- Lighthouse**—A tower with a light as a guide or warning to sailors.
- Submarine Cable**—A telegraph line beneath the sea.

NORTH AMERICA.

1. **Position :** *a.* Absolute. *b.* Relative. *c.* Boundaries.
2. **Surface :** *a.* Mountains, Highlands, Plains.
b. Natural Resources.
3. **Drainage :** *a.* Rivers. *b.* Lakes.
4. **Coast Features :**
a. Oceans, Seas, Gulfs and Bays, Straits.
b. Capes, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Islands.
5. **Political and Commercial Geography :**
a. Countries, Cities and Towns.
b. Industries.
c. Exports and Imports.
d. Commercial Routes.

1. **Position :** *a.* Absolute. *b.* Relative.
a. From 10° N. lat. to the North Pole.
The greater part in the N. Temperate Zone.
b. Between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.
Compare with the latitude of Europe and Asia.
c. **Boundaries :**
North—Arctic Ocean.
East—Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea.
West—Pacific Ocean, Behring Sea and Strait.
2. **Surface :**
a. **The Great Western Plateau.**
(1) **The Rocky Mountain System:**
Ranges—Rocky, Sierra Madre.
Peaks—Brown, Hooker, Murchison.
Fremont's, Pike's.
Popocatepetl.



MAP OF THE SURFACE OF NORTH AMERICA.

(2) **The Coast System :**

Ranges—Alaskan, Cascade, Sierra Nevada, Coast Range.

Peaks—Wrangel, St. Elias, Fairweather, Rainier, Hood, Shasta, Whitney.

b. **The Great Eastern Plateau.**

(1) **The Appalachian System :**

Ranges—Notre Dame, White, Green, Catskill, Alleghany, etc.

Peak—Mount Washington (N. H.).

(2) **The Laurentian Plateau :**

Ranges—Wotchish, Adirondacks.

(3) **Basin of the St. Lawrence :**

c. **The Great Central Plain.**

(1) **The Northern Slope :**

a. Mackenzie Basin.

b. The part drained into L. Winnipeg.

(2) **The Southern Slope.**

Natural Resources: The **Western Plateau** is rich in gold, silver and lead, while coal and iron of excellent quality are found in British Columbia. The coast region has abundance of rain, and the northern part of the plateau is covered with dense forests of valuable timber. The rivers teem with fish, and the orchards and vineyards of California are world-famed.

In the **Eastern Plateau**, coal and iron are found in the Appalachian Region. The Laurentian Plateau is rich in gold, silver, nickel and copper, while forests of pine and spruce cover its rocky surface. The fishing grounds east of Canada are among the richest in the world.

The **Great Central Plain** is composed of rich soil. The centre is prairie, but the northern and southern

parts are woodland. Many tropical products grow in the south of the continent, and the forests of the north abound in fur-bearing animals.

3. Drainage :

a. Arctic Slope :

(1) Mackenzie Basin ($\frac{1}{8}$ of Canada) :

Rivers—Slave, Mackenzie ;

Athabasca, Peace, Liard ; Bear.

Lakes—Gt. Bear, Gt. Slave, Athabasca, Wollaston, Deer.

(2) Hudson Bay Slope :

Rivers—Churchill, Nelson, Albany,

Rupert, East Main, Gt. Whale.

Nelson (a) Saskatchewan (N. and S.).

(b) Red (Assiniboine).

(c) Winnipeg.

Lakes—Winnipeg, Manitoba, Woods.

b. Atlantic Slope.

(1) St. Lawrence Basin :

Rivers—(a) St. Mary, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, St. Lawrence ;

(b) Ottawa, St. Maurice, Saguenay .

(c) Richelieu.

Lakes—(a) Superior, Michigan, Huron,

St. Clair, Erie, Ontario ;

(b) St. John, Champlain.

(2) Eastern Slope :

Rivers—St. John, Connecticut, Hudson,

Delaware, Potomac, James,

Savannah.

c. Southern Slope.

(1) Into Gulf of Mexico :

Mississippi, Brazos, Rio Grande.

(2) Mississippi Basin :

(a) Ohio—Cumberland, Tennessee.

(b) Missouri—Yellowstone, Platte.
Arkansas—Canadian ; Red.

d. Pacific Slope.

Colorado, Sacramento, Columbia—Snake—
Fraser, Yukon.

e. Other Lakes: Nicaragua, Great Salt.**4. Coast Features—Waters :**

a. *Oceans*—Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific.

b. *Seas*—Caribbean, Behring.

c. *Gulfs and Bays*—

(1) Mackenzie, Coronation, Boothia, Baffin,
Hudson, James, Ungava.

(2) St. Lawrence, Chaleur, Fundy, Delaware,
Chesapeake, Mexico, Canipeachy,
Honduras.

(3) California, San Francisco, Bristol, Norton.

d. *Straits, Channels and Sounds*—

(1) Davis, Hudson, Fox.

(2) Belle Isle, Northumberland, Canso,
Long Island Sound, Florida, Yucatan,
Windward, Mona.

(3) Golden Gate, Juan de Fuca, Puget
Sound, Georgia, Queen Charlotte Sound,
Behring.

Coast Features—Land :

a. *Capes*—important only in connection with Navigation.

(1) Northern Capes unimportant.

(2) Farewell, Chudleigh (Chidley), Race, Ray, Sable, Cod, Hatteras, Sable, Catoche, Gracias a Dios.

(3) San Lucas, Mendocino, Blanco, Flattery, Prince of Wales.

b. Peninsulas—(1) Boothia, Melville.

(2) Labrador, Gaspé, Nova Scotia, Florida, Yucatan.

(3) Lower California, Alaska.

c. Isthmuses—Panama (Darien), Tehuantepec.

d. Islands—(1) Parry, Banks, Albert and Victoria, Prince of Wales, N. Devon, Baffin, Southampton, Greenland, Iceland.

(2) Newfoundland, Anticosti, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, Long, Bermuda.

(3) West Indies—Bahama, Greater Antilles, —Cuba, Hayti, Porto Rico, Jamaica—Lesser Antilles.

(4) Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, Prince of Wales, Sitka, Aleutian, Pribylov.

5. Political and Commercial Geography.

Political Divisions.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNMENT.
Canada.	Ottawa.	British Colony.
United States and Alaska.	Washington	Republic.
Mexico.	Mexico.	Republic.
Central America.	Several.	Republic.
West Indies.	Various.	Various.

Of Less Importance.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	G'V' T	EXPORTS.
Iceland.	Reikiavik.	Dan.	{ Whale-oil, whale-bone, hides, eider-down.
Greenland.	Godthaab.	Dan.	
Cuba.	Havana.	Sp.	{ Sugar, molasses, tobacco, cigars, fruit, coffee.
Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Sp.	
Newfoundland and Labrador.	St. John's.	Br.	Fish, furs.
Bermudas.	Hamilton.	Br.	Vegetables.
Bahamas.	Nassau.	Br.	Fruit, turtles, salt.
Jamaica.	Kingston.	Br.	Sugar, molasses, rum, coffee.
Leewards.	St. John.	Br.	{ Cabinet and dye-woods, india-rubber, medicinal plants, coffee.
Windwards.	St. George.	Br.	
Barbadoes.	Bridgetown.	Br.	
Belize.	Belize.	Br.	
Greater Rep. of Cent'l. America	Four Capitals.	Rep.	
Costa Rica.	San José.	Rep.	
Hayti.	Port au Prince	Rep.	
Dominica.	San Domingo.	Rep.	

b. Commercial Centres—in order of size.

- (1) *Canada*.—Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, Halifax, London, Winnipeg, Kingston, Vancouver.
- (2) *United States*. — Greater New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, New Orleans, Pittsburg, Washington, Detroit, Milwaukee.
—All over 200,000 pop.

- (3) *Other Cities*.—Havana, Guatemala and the capitals of the islands and republics.

c. Industries.

- (1) *Canada*.—Agriculture, dairying, stock-raising, fruit-growing ; fishing and canning ; lumbering and ship building ; fur-trading ; mining, manufacturing ; commerce and transportation.
- (2) *United States*.—Agriculture, fruit-growing, stock-raising ; lumbering, mining, manufacturing ; fishing, canning, packing ; commerce and transportation.
- (3) *Mexico*.—Agriculture, mining.
- (4) *Central America*. — Lumbering (fine woods), coffee growing.
- (5) *West Indies*.—Raising sugar, fruit and tobacco.

Exports and Imports—

Canada :

Exports—Grain, live stock, cheese, lumber and timber, metals, coal, fish, meat, furs.

Imports—Manufactures, coal, cotton, india-rubber, tobacco, sugar, tea, coffee, spices, fruits.

United States :

Exports—Grain, live stock, cotton, tobacco, oysters, fruit, coal, manufactures.

Imports—Manufactures, barley, india-rubber, fish, sugar, tea, coffee, spices.

Mexico :

Exports—Silver, quicksilver, hides, sisal hemp, cochineal, coffee.

Imports—Manufactures, fish, oils.

West Indies :

Exports—Sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco, cigars, fruit, coffee.

Imports—Flour, meats, fish, manufactures.

Newfoundland :

Exports—Fish, furs.

Imports—Wheat, flour, meats, coal, manufactures.

Commercial Routes—

a Continental :

(1) *Waterways*.—

(a) St. Lawrence system.

(b) Mississippi system.

(2) *Railways*—a continental network.

b Foreign :

(1) *Atlantic Routes*.

(2) *Pacific Routes*.

c Great Steamship Lines :

(1) *Canadian*.

(2) *American*.

d Canadian Ports :

(1) *Eastern*—Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and St. John trade with Britain and West Indies.

(2) *Western*—Vancouver and Victoria trade with Japan, China, and Australia.

e American Ports :

- (1) *Eastern*—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans to other American ports, Europe, West Indies, and South America.
- (2) *Western*—San Francisco and Seattle trade with Japan, China, Australia, Sandwich Islands, South America, Vancouver, and Alaska.

List 1. Pronunciation—North America.

Key.—răt, râte, fâr, pět, wē, pîn, pîne, nôt, nôte, root, būn, tûne

Antilles (tāl').	New Orleans (or' lē-anz).
Appalā'chian.	Nicaragua (â' gwa).
Arkansas (saw').	Nôtre Dâme.
Barbā'does.	Potô' mac.
Belize (lēz').	Porto Rico (rē' kò).
Caribbē'an.	Richelieu (rish'-e-lū).
Connecticut (con-net').	San José (hō-zā').
Costa Rica (rē' ka).	Sierra Madre (sē-er' ra ma-drā').
Dominica (nē' ka).	Sierra Nevada (nā-vā'-da).
Grā'cios a Dios (dē' os).	Tehuantepec' (tā-wan).

CANADA.

Boundaries.

North.—Arctic Ocean.

East.—Baffin's, Davis, Atlantic.

South.—Passamaquoddy Bay, River St. Croix, Maine, River St. John, Maine, New Hampshire, 45th Parallel of Latitude, River St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, River Niagara, Lake Erie, River Detroit, Lake and River St. Clair, Lake Huron, River St. Mary, Lake Superior, Pigeon River, Rainy Lake and River, Lake of the Woods, 49th Parallel of Latitude, Haro Strait, Juan de Fuca Strait.

West.—Pacific, Dixon Entrance, Alaska.

The States along the Canadian Boundary Line.—Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.

I. Provinces.

PROVINCES.	AREA Sq. MILES (thous'ds).	POP. 1891 (thous'ds).	CAPITALS.
<i>Ontario</i>	220	2,100	<i>Toronto.</i>
<i>Quebec</i>	188	1,400	<i>Quebec.</i>
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	20	450	<i>Halifax.</i>
<i>New Brunswick</i>	28	320	<i>Fredericton.</i>
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	2	100	<i>Charlottetown.</i>
<i>Manitoba</i>	116	150	<i>Winnipeg.</i>
<i>British Columbia</i>	341	90	<i>Victoria.</i>

2. Districts.

DISTRICTS.	Organ- ized.	CAPITALS, ETC.	PRODUCTIONS AND RESOURCES.
<i>Kewatin</i>	1876	To Manitoba	Furs.
<i>Assiniboia</i>	1882	} <i>Regina</i> . .	Grain, Coal.
<i>Saskatchewan</i> . .	1882		Grain, Coal.
<i>Alberta</i>	1882		Grain, Cattle, Coal.
<i>Athabasca</i>	1882		Petroleum.
<i>Ungava</i>	1896	} Under the Dominion Gov't.	Furs.
<i>Franklin</i>	1896		Furs. [Gold.
<i>Mackenzie</i>	1896		Furs, Petroleum,
<i>Yukon</i>	1896		Furs, Gold.

3. Climate of Canada.

Maritime Provinces.—Winters and summers milder than in Ontario. Dense fogs in spring.

Quebec.—Winters longer and colder than in Ontario. Summers short and hot.

Ontario.—Winters fairly long and cold. Summers fairly long and hot. Plenty of rainfall.

Manitoba and Assiniboia.—Winters cold and dry, with blizzards now and then. Summers warm and sometimes even hot. Subject to frosts in summer.

Alberta.—Quite mild, near Rocky Mountains. Cattle remain out all winter.

British Columbia.—Very mild and moist in the southern part.

Peace River District.—About the same as Ontario.

Labrador, Kewatin and the Far North.—Winters long and cold. Summers short.

4. Chief Industries of Canada.

INDUSTRY.	PRODUCING.	WHERE.
Farming.	Grain. Live Stock. Fruit. Eggs and Hay.	Ont., Man., Que. Ont., Que., Man. Ont., Mar. Provinces. Eastern Provinces.
Lumbering.	Lumber, Timber, Logs, Shingles Pulp-wood.	Ont., Que., N.B., B.C.
Fruit Growing.	Apples. Peaches, Grapes, Small Fruits.	Ont., N.S., P.E.I. Ont.
Manufacturing.	Butter and Cheese. Salt. Refined Petroleum. Ships. Cottons, Woollens, Agricultural Im- plements, Flour, Sugar, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Organs and Pianos.	Ont., Que., Mar. Prov. Ont. Ont. Mar. Provinces, Ont. Ont., Que., Mar. Provinces.
Fishing.	Whitefish, Herring. Cod, Lobsters, Her- ring, Mackerel. Salmon.	The Great Lakes. Atlantic Coast. B.C.
Mining.	Coal. Gold. Silver. Iron. Copper Nickel.	N.S., N.B., B.C., N.W.T. B.C., Ont., N.S., Que. Yukon. B.C., Ont. N.S., N.B., Ont., B.C. Ont. Ont.
Canning.	Fruit, Vegetables. Lobsters. Salmon. Meats.	Ont. Mar. Provinces. B.C. Que.
Pork Packing.	Bacon, Ham ^o	Ont.
Commerce.	Carrying Goods.	Railways, Great Lakes, Atlantic and Pacific.
The Fur Trade.	Furs.	Northern Parts.

Summary of Canadian Industries.

B.C.—Mining, lumbering, fishing, canning, fur-trading, agriculture.

Man.—Farming (grain and stock), lumbering.

Ont.—Farming (grain, stock, fruit), canning, meat packing, manufacturing, lumbering, mining, fishing, shipping.

Que.—Lumbering, fishing, manufacturing, mining, farming, shipping.

N.B.—Lumbering, fishing, manufacturing, farming, mining, shipping.

N.S.—Mining, fishing, shipping, farming, m'fg.

P.E.I.—Farming, fishing, manufacturing.

5. Chief Exports.

Average Values in Millions for 1892-1896.

EXPORTS.	\$	SENT TO.
Lumber, Timber.	26.4	Gt. B., U.S., W.I., S.Am., Fr.
Cheese.	13.7	Gt. B.
Grain and Seeds.	11.6	Gt. B., U.S., Ger., Fr., Nfd., W.I.
Live Stock.	10.1	Gt. B., U.S., Ger., Fr., Nfd., W.I.
Fish.	9.2	Gt. B., U.S., W. I., Fr, S.Am.
Metals and Manf.	4.1	U.S., Gt. B.
Bacon, Hams, Beef.	3.5	Gt. B.
Coal.	3.2	U.S., Nfd.
Furs.	2.5	Gt. B., U.S.
Apples, etc.	2.	Gt. B., U.S., Ger., Nfd.
Butter and Eggs.	1.8	Gt. B., U.S., Nfd.
Hay.	1.6	U.S., Gt. B., Nfd.
Leather.	1.4	Gt. B., Nfd.
Flour.	1.3	Gt. B., Nfd., W.I.
Agr. Implements.	.5	Gt. B., Australia.
Cottons.	.5	China.

6. Chief Imports.

Average Values in Millions for 1892-1896.

IMPORTS.	\$	IMPORTED FROM.
Cottons, Woollens, Silks, Linens.	23.9	Gt. B., U.S., Fr., Ger.
Metals and Manf.	13.1	U.S., Gt. B., Ger.
Coal.	9.6	U.S., Gt. B.
Sugar and Molasses.	8.3	Ger., U.S., W.I., Spanish E. Ind.
Tea.	3.2	Japan, China, Gt. B.
Wood and Manf.	3.1	U.S., Gt. B.
Drugs and Dyes.	2.9	U.S., Gt. B., Ger., Fr., Turkey.
Fruits and Nuts.	2.4	U.S., Italy, Spain, Greece.
Paper, Books, etc.	2.2	U.S., Gt. B., Ger., Fr.
Hats and Gloves.	1.9	Gt. B., Ger., Fr.
Tobacco.	1.8	U.S., W.I.
Fancy Goods.	1.5	Gt. B., U.S., Ger., Fr.
Rubber and Manf.	1.4	U.S., Gt. B.
Oils.	1.4	U.S., Gt. B.
Liquors.	1.4	Gt. B., Fr., Holland.
Leather and Manf.	1.3	U.S., Gt. B.
Furs.	1.3	Gt. B., Ger., U.S.
Glass.	1.1	U.S., Belgium, Gt. B., Ger.
Fish and Products.	1.	Nfd., U.S.
Corn.	.9	U.S.
Coffee and Chicory	.6	Venezuela, Brazil, Gt. B., W.I.
Earthenware.	.6	Gt. B., Ger., U.S., Fr.
Seeds and Roots.	.5	U.S., Gt. B.
Live Stock.	.4	Gt. B., U.S.
Clocks and Watches.	.4	U.S., Switzerland.

7. Canada's Trade Relations.

Great Britain:

Exports to—Lumber and timber, cheese, grain, cattle, fish, bacon and hams, furs, hay, leather, apples, butter, eggs.

Imports from—Manufactures (woollens, cottons silks, metals, carpets, hats, gloves), live stock.

United States :

Exports to—Lumber, logs and pulpwood, coal, fish, live stock, farm products, ores and metals.

Imports from—Manufactures (metals, leather, furs, drugs, hats, rubber), raw material (cotton, tobacco, hides), coal, corn, fruit.

Germany :

Exports to—Grain and seeds, dried apples, hay, lobsters.

Imports from—Manufactures (woollens, silks, metals, earthenware, furs, glass), sugar.

France :

Exports to—Lumber, grain, hay, lobsters.

Imports from—Manufactures (silks, woollens, cottons, gloves, fancy goods, earthenware), wine and brandy, fruits and nuts.

Newfoundland :

Exports to—Flour, grain, manufactures (wood, leather, woollens, metals), provisions (butter, cheese, meats), coal.

Imports from—Fish, fish oil.

West Indies :

Exports to—Fish, flour, lumber and shingles, provisions, vegetables.

Imports from—Sugar and molasses, tobacco, coffee, fruit.

South America :*Exports to*—Fish, lumber, flour.*Imports from*—Sugar, coffee, vegetable ivory.**China :***Exports to* - Cottons, lumber.*Imports from*—Tea, opium, sugar, rice.**Japan :***Imports from*—Tea, silk, rice, porcelain.**Canals of Canada.**

CANALS.	MILES.	LOCATION.	WHY BUILT.
Sault Ste. Marie Welland.	1 26	Sault Ste. Marie. Pt. Colborne to Pt. Dalhousie.	St. Mary Rapids. Niagara Falls.
Murray.	5	W. of B. of Quinte.	Short Cut.
St. Lawrence Canals—		Between Prescott, and Montreal.	
(1) Galops.	7	Below Prescott.	Galops Rapids.
(2) Rapide Plat.	4	Above Morrisburg.	Plat Rapids.
(3) Farran's Pt.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Below Morrisburg.	Farran's Pt. Rp's.
(4) Cornwall.	11	Above Cornwall.	Long Sault Rp's.
(5) Beauharnois.	11	Below Valleyfield.	} Coteau, Cedars, & Cascade Rp's.
(6)*Soulanges.	14	Below Coteau.	
(7) Lachine.	8	Lachine to Mont'l.	Lachine Rapids.
Ottawa Canals—			
(1) Carillon.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Above Carillon.	Carillon Rapids.
(2) Grenville.	5	Below Grenville.	Long Sault Rp's.
(3) Culbute.	300 ft.	N. of Allumette Id.	Waterfall.
Rideau.	126	Ottawa to Kingston.	
(1) Tay.	6	Perth to Lake Rideau.	
*Trent Valley.	200	Via Trent River to Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay.	Short Cut.
Chambly.	12	On Richelieu R.	

*Under Construction.

Railways of Canada.

The following list includes only the great Canadian Railway Systems and the cities and most important towns on each. Those in black-faced type include all places having a population of five thousand according to the last Dominion census, and will be sufficient for all junior classes.

I. Canadian Pacific Railway System.

Main Line.

Montreal, Hull, **Ottawa**, Carleton Junction, Arnprior, Pembroke, Mattawa, **North Bay**, Sudbury, **Port Arthur**, Fort William, Rat Portage, **Winnipeg**, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, **Regina**, Medicine Hat, **Calgary**, Banff, Kamloops, **Vancouver**.

Important Branches.

(1) **Montreal to Windsor.** — Montreal, Kemptville, Smith's Falls, Perth, **Peterborough**, **Toronto**, Streetsville, Milton, **Galt**, **Woodstock**, London, Chatham, Windsor.

(2) **Toronto to Owen Sound.** — Toronto, Orangeville, Owen Sound.

(3) **Orangeville to Teeswater.** — Orangeville, Mount Forest, Harriston, Teeswater.

(4) **Carleton Jc. to Brockville.** — Carleton Jc., Smith's Falls, Brockville.

(5) **Ottawa to Prescott.** — Ottawa, Kemptville, Prescott.

(6) **Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie.**

(7) **Montreal to Quebec.** — Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec.

(8) **Montreal to St. John, N.B.**—Montreal, Lachine, Sherbrooke, Carleton, St. John.

(9) **Regina to Prince Albert, Sask.**

(10) **Fort McLeod to Edmonton.**—Fort McLeod, Calgary, Edmonton.

(11) **Fort McLeod to Nelson, B.C.**—Through the Crow's Nest Pass. In course of construction, 1897.

II. Grand Trunk Railway System.

Main Line.

(1) **Detroit, Port Huron, Sarnia, St. Marys, Stratford, Berlin, Guelph, Georgetown, Brampton, Toronto, Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Cobourg, Trenton, Belleville, Napanee, Kingston, Gananoque, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Montreal. St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, Me.**

(2) **Detroit, Windsor, Chatham, Glencoe, London, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Paris, Harrisburg, Dundas, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls.**

(3) The Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway from **Port Huron to Chicago** is really a part of the G.T.R. System.

Important Branches.

(1) **London to Sarnia.**—London, Strathroy, Kingscourt Jc., Sarnia.

(2) **Hamilton to Toronto.**

(3) **Goderich to Buffalo.**—Goderich, Clinton, Seaforth, Mitchell, Stratford, Paris, Brantford,

Caledonia, Dunnville, Port Colborne, Fort Erie, Buffalo.

(4) **Owen Sound to Port Dover.**—Owen Sound, (Wiarton), Harriston, Palmerston, Listowel, Stratford, Woodstock, Simcoe, Port Dover.

(5) **London to Wingham.**—London, Lucan, Clinton, Wingham.

(6) **Buffalo to Kingscourt Jc.**—Buffalo, Fort Erie, Welland, Cayuga, Simcoe, Tilsonburg, St. Thomas, Glencoe, Kingscourt Jc.

(7) **Southampton to Harrisburg.**—Southampton, Walkerton, Harriston, Palmerston, Fergus, Elora, Guelph, Galt, Harrisburg.

(8) **Palmerston to Kincardine.**—Palmerston, Listowel, Wingham, Kincardine.

(9) **Port Dover to Hamilton.**—Port Dover, Caledonia, Hamilton.

(10) **Hamilton to Barrie**—Hamilton, Milton, Georgetown, Beeton, Barrie (*Branch* -- Beeton to Collingwood).

(11) **Toronto to North Bay.**—Toronto, Barrie, Orillia, Gravenhurst, Bracebridge, Nipissing Jc., North Bay.

(12) **Barrie to Meaford.**—Barrie, Collingwood, Meaford.

(13) **Toronto to Port Hope.**—Toronto, Blackwater, Lindsay, Peterborough, Port Hope.

(14) **Blackwater to Midland.**—Blackwater, Orillia, Midland.

(15) **Peterborough to Belleville.**—Peterborough, Hastings, Belleville.

(16) **Richmond, Que. to Levis.**

III. Intercolonial Railway.

Main Line.

Levis, Bathurst, Newcastle, Moncton, Dorchester, Amherst, Truro, Halifax.

Branches.

- (1) **Moncton to St. John.**
- (2) **Truro to Sydney, C.B.**

IV. Michigan Central Railway.

Buffalo, Welland, Cayuga, Tilsonburg, St. Thomas, Essex, Windsor, Detroit.

V. Canada Atlantic Railway.

- (1) **Ottawa, Alexandria, Coteau, Valleyfield, St. Albans, Vt.**
- (2) **Ottawa, Arnprior, Parry Sound.**

List 2. Pronunciation—Canada.

Key.—răt, râte, fâr, pět, wē, pîn, pîne, nôt, nôte, root, bûn, tûne.

Bras d'Or (bra-dôr').
Brët'on.
Chaleur (sha-loor').
Chaudiere (shō-de-ār').
Chedabuc'to (shed).
Chignec'to (shig).
Cobequid (kōb'kid).
Cockburn (kō'burn).
Esquimalt (kē'malt).
Gananoque (ōk'we).
Gaspé (gas-pā').
Kewatin (wâ or wā).
L'Original (lor-e-nal').
Malpeque (pāk').
Manan'.

Miramichi (shē').
Nanaimo (nī'mō).
Pem'bina.
Perrot (rō').
Petitcō'diac (pēt'e).
Port Dalhousie (hoo'ze).
Restigouche (goosh').
Richibuc'to (rish).
Rideau (rē-dō').
Rouge (roozh).
Sault Ste. Marie
(soo sent mār'e.)
Shediac (shā-de-āk').
Shép'ody.
St. Croix (croy).

St. Maurice (mō-rēs')

Ontario.**Capital, - Toronto.****1. Boundaries :** *East.*—Quebec, River Ottawa.

South.—River St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, River Niagara, Lake Erie, River Detroit, Lake St. Clair, River St. Clair, Lake Huron, River St. Mary, Lake Superior, Pigeon River, Rainy River, and Lake of the Woods.

North.—English River, Lonely Lake, Lake Joseph, Albany River, James Bay.

2. Surface : The land in the western peninsula is undulating and fertile and is well suited for agriculture. The remainder of the province belongs mainly to the Laurentian region and is therefore rocky. It is studded with innumerable lakes, and the rivers are broken by numerous rapids and waterfalls. This region is rich in minerals of various kinds, and the country is covered with forests of pine and spruce and other woods. This is a veritable sportsman's paradise for fish and game.

3. Rivers : **a. Boundary.**—Ottawa, St. Lawrence, Niagara, Detroit, St. Clair, St. Mary, Pigeon, Rainy, English, Albany.

b. Inland.—(1) *Into Superior.*—Nipigon.

(2) *Into Georgian B.*—Spanish, French, Maganetawan, Muskoka, Severn, Nottawasaga.

(3) *Into Huron.*—Saugeen, Maitland, Aux Sables.

(4) *Into St. Clair.*—Thames, Avon, Sydenham.

(5) *Into Erie.*—Grand.

(6) *Into Niagara.*—Welland.

- (7) *Into Ontario*.—Credit, Humber, Don.
- (8) *Into Quinte*.—Trent, Otonabee, Scugog.
- (9) *Into Ottawa*.—Mattawa, Petawawa, Bonnechere, Madawaska, Mississippi, Rideau Nation.
- (10) *Into James Bay*.—Moose, Abittibi.
- 4. **Lakes : a. Boundary**.—Abittibi, Temiscaming St. Francis, Lake of the Thousand Ids. Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Superior, Rainy, Woods, Lonely, Joseph.
 - b. **Inland**.—Nipigon ; Nipissing ; Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph ; Simcoe and Couchiching ; Rice, Sturgeon, Balsam, and Scugog ; Rideau ; Mississippi.
- 5. **Bays** : (1) *In Superior*.—Thunder, Nipigon, Michipicoten.
 - (2) *In Huron*.—Georgian, Parry Sound, Matchedash, Nottawasaga, Owen Sound, Colpoy's.
 - (3) *In Erie*.—Rondeau Har., Long Point.
 - (4) *In Ontario*.—Burlington,, Toronto, Quinte.
 - (5) *North*.—James.
- 6. **Channel** : North.
- 7. **Capes** : (1) *In Huron*.—Hurd.
 - (2) *In Erie*.—Pelee, Aux Pins, Long Point.
 - (3) *In Ontario*.—Salmon.
- 8. **Peninsulas** : Bruce, Essex (Detroit), Niagara, Prince Edward, and "The Western Peninsula."
- 9. **Islands** : (1) Hunter's Id. in Rainy River District.
 - (2) *In Superior*.—Silver, Pie, Michipicoten.
Am.—*Royale*.
 - (3) *In Huron*.—Grand Manitoulin, Cockburn, St. Joseph.

Am.—Drummond.

- (4) *In Georgian Bay.*—Parry, Christian.
 (5) *In St. Clair.*—Walpole.
 (6) *In Erie.*—Peelee, Long Point.
 (7) *In Niagara.*—*Am.*—Grand, Navy, Goat.
 (8) *In Ontario.*—Toronto, Amherst.
 (9) *In St. Lawrence.*—Thousand Islands, Wolfe, Howe, and 1800 others.

- (10) *In Ottawa :* *Que.*—*Allumette, Calumet.*

10. Counties and County Towns.

- (1) *On Georgian Bay and Lake Huron.*

COUNTIES.	COUNTY TOWNS.
Simcoe	Barrie
Grey	Owen Sound
Bruce	Walkerton
Huron	Goderich
Lambton	Sarnia

- (2) *On Lake Erie.*

Essex	Sandwich
Kent	Chatham
Elgin	St. Thomas
Norfolk	Simcoe
Haldimand	Cayuga
Welland	Welland

- (3) *On Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte.*

Lincoln	St. Catharines
Wentworth	Hamilton
Halton	Milton
Peel	Brampton
York	Toronto
Ontario	Whitby
Durham and	Cobourg
Northumberland }	
Prince Edward	Picton
Hastings	Belleville
Lennox and }	
Addington }	Napanee

(4) *On River St. Lawrence.*

Frontenac	Kingston
Leeds and } Grenville }	Brockville
Dundas, } Stormont, and }	Cornwall
Glengarry }	

(5) *On Ottawa River.*

Prescott and } Russell }	L'Orignal
Carleton	Ottawa
Renfrew	Pembroke

(6) *Western Inland Counties.*

Middlesex	London
Oxford	Woodstock
Brant	Brantford
Perth	Stratford
Waterloo	Berlin
Wellington	Guelph
Dufferin	Orangeville

(7) *Eastern Inland Counties.*

Victoria	Lindsay
Peterborough	Peterborough
Haliburton	Minden
Lanark	Perth

(8) *Districts and Capitals.*

Muskoka	Bracebridge
Parry Sound	Parry Sound
Nipissing	North Bay
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie
Thunder Bay	Port Arthur
Rainy River	Rat Portage

11. Cities : Toronto.—Capital; educational and publishing centre; port and railway centre; manufacturing—engines, agricultural implements, pianos and organs, boots and shoes, leather, soap, etc.

Hamilton.—Port and railway centre; manufacturing—machinery, agricultural implements, iron bridges, stoves, sewing-machines, cottons, woollens.

Ottawa.—Capital of Canada; lumbering; railway centre.

London.—Western railway centre; manufacturing—agricultural implements, engines, cars.

Kingston.—Port; manufacturing—locomotives, cars; iron smelting.

Brantford.—Manufacturing—agricultural implements, machinery, cottons, woollens.

Guelph.—Manufacturing—sewing-machines, pianos and organs, flour.

St. Thomas.—Railway centre; railway workshops

Windsor.—Railway terminus; trade with U.S.

St. Catharines.—Manufacturing—flour, paper, ships.

Belleville—Port; trade in lumber, grain, and cheese.

Stratford.—Railway centre; railway workshops; trade in grain and cheese.

Chatham.—Manufacturing—engines, boilers, wagons.

12. Ports: (1) On Superior.—Port Arthur, Fort William.

Am.—*Duluth, Superior.*

(2) On St. Mary.—Sault Ste. Marie.

Am.—*Sault Ste. Marie.*

- (3) *On Michigan.*—*Am.*—*Chicago, Milwaukee.*
- (4) *On Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.*—Algo-
ma Mills, Killarney, Parry Sound, Midland,
Penetanguishene, Collingwood, Meaford,
Owen Sound, Wiarton.
Am.—*Bay City, Alpena.*
- (5) *On St. Clair.*—Point Edward, Sarnia.
Am.—*Port Huron.*
- (6) *On Detroit.*—Windsor, Sandwich, Amherst-
burg.
Am.—*Detroit.*
- (7) *On Erie.*—Rondeau, Port Stanley, Port
Dover, Port Colborne.
Am.—*Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Erie,*
Buffalo.
- (8) *On Ontario.*—Niagara, Port Dalhousie, Ham-
ilton, Oakville, Port Credit, Toronto, Whitby,
Oshawa, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Cobourg,
Kingston.
Am.—*Charlotte, Oswego.*
- (9) *On Quinte.*—Picton, Trenton, Belleville,
Napanee.
- (10) *On St. Lawrence.*—Gananoque, Brockville,
Prescott, Cornwall. *Montreal, Quebec.*
Am.—*Morristown, Ogdensburg.*
- (11) *On Ottawa.*—Hawkesbury, L'Orignal, Ot-
tawa, Arnprior, Pembroke.
Que.—*Hull.*

13. Industries.

INDUSTRY.	PRODUCING.	WHERE.
Farming.	Grain, live stock, apples, hay, eggs.	Western Peninsula and most Counties.
Stock-raising.	Cattle for England and home markets.	In most of the Counties.
Meat-packing.	Bacon, hams.	Toronto, Hamilton, Ingersoll, London.
Dairying.	Butter and cheese.	In all the Counties.
Fruit-raising.	Apples. Peaches, plums, grapes and small fruits.	In all the Counties. Essex, Niagara Peninsula, Collingwood.
Canning.	Fruit, vegetables.	Counties near L. Erie
Manufacturing.	Woollens and cottons; furniture; pianos and organs; machinery; boots and shoes.	In all the cities, towns and villages of the province.
Mining.	Gold. Silver. Iron. Copper. Nickel. Lead. Mica. Asbestos. Gypsum. Lime. Building stone. Natural gas.	Rainy River Dist., Madoc. Silver, and Pie Ids., Shore of Superior. Hastings, Algoma. Thunder Bay, Algoma. Sudbury. Lanark. Renfrew, Leeds. Renfrew. Along Grand Riv. Guelph District, Kingston, etc. Credit R., Kingston. Essex, Welland.
Salt manufacturing.	Salt.	Huron, Bruce, Perth.
Petroleum refining.	Coal oil, machine oil.	Lambton.

INDUSTRY.	PRODUCING.	WHERE.
Ship-building.	Ships.	St. Catharines, Chatham, Owen Sound.
Lumbering.	Lumber, timber, logs, ties, poles.	Ottawa River and Georgian Bay District, Rainy River District.
The Fur-trade.	Furs of bear, beaver, otter, mink, etc. ; deer skins.	Chiefly in the northern and western parts.
Fishing.	Whitefish, trout, herring, bass, etc.	Boundary and Inland Lakes.
Trade and Commerce.	Carrying goods.	On the Lakes ; on the Railways.

Quebec.

Capital, - Quebec.

1. **Boundaries :** *North.*—Ungava, Labrador.
East.—Gulf of St. Lawrence.
South.—Chaleur B., New Brunswick, United States.
West.—R. St. Lawrence, R. Ottawa, Ontario, James Bay.
2. **Mountains :** (a) *In the Laurentian Plateau.*—Wotchish and Laurentian Hills.
(b) *In the Appalachian System.*—Notre Dame.
3. **Rivers :** The St. Lawrence River.
Tributaries.—(a) Ottawa, St. Maurice, Saguenay.
(b) Richelieu, St. Francis, Chaudiere.
Tributaries of Ottawa from Quebec.—Coulange, Gatineau, Du Lievre, Petit Nation, Rouge.

Into James Bay.—Rupert, East Main.

4. **Lakes :** *In St. Lawrence.*—St. Francis, St. Louis, St. Peter.

In Ottawa.—Two Mountains.

North.—St. John, Mistassini.

South.—Champlain, Memphremagog, Megantic.

5. **Gulfs and Bays :** St. Lawrence, Chaleur.

6. **Capes :** Gaspé, Father Point.

7. **Peninsula :** Gaspé.

8. **Islands :** *In Ottawa.*—Allumette, Calumet.

Mouth of Ottawa.—Montreal, Jesus, Perrot.

In St. Lawrence.—Orleans.

In St. Lawrence G.—Anticosti, Magdalen.

9. **Cities and Chief Towns :**

Montreal.—Largest city in Canada ; railway centre and summer ocean port ; manufacturing of all kinds.

Quebec.—Capital ; oldest city and strongest fortress in Canada ; manufacturing ; ocean port ; trade in lumber, fish, etc.

Hull.—Manufactures—lumber, matches, paper.

Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Valleyfield.

10. **Industries :** Lumbering, fishing, farming, manufacturing, trade and commerce, fur-trade, mining (gold, iron, copper, mica, etc.), ship-building.

New Brunswick.**Capital, - Fredericton.**

1. **Boundaries :** *North.*—Quebec, Restigouche R., Chaleur B.
East.—G. of St. Lawrence, Northumberland Str.
South.—Nova Scotia, Cumberland Basin, Chignecto B., B. of Fundy.
West.—Passamaquoddy B., R. St. Croix. Maine, R. St. John.
2. **Rivers :** *East.*—Restigouche, Nipisiguit, Miramichi.
South.—Petitcodiac, St. John—Tobique, Salmon, Canaan—St. Croix.
3. **Lake :** Grand.
4. **Gulfs and Bays :** *North.*—Chaleur.
East.—St. Lawrence, Miramichi, Verte.
South.—Fundy, Passamaquoddy, St. John Harbor, Chignecto, Shepody, Cumberland Basin.
5. **Strait :** Northumberland.
6. **Capes :** Miscou, Escuminac, Tormentine.
7. **Isthmus :** Chignecto.
8. **Islands :** *East.*—Miscou, Shippegan.
South.—Grand Manan, Campobello, Deer
9. **Cities and Chief Towns :**
St. John—Winter port of Canada ; trade and commerce ; manufacturing.
Fredericton.—Capital.
Moncton.—Headquarters of the Intercolonial Railway.

Portland, Carleton, Chatham, Newcastle,
Richibucto, St. George, St. Andrews.

10. **Industries :** Lumbering, fishing, ship-building, trade and commerce, mining, farming, manufacturing.

Nova Scotia.

Capital, - Halifax.

1. **Boundaries :** *North.*—Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence.
South-East.—Atlantic Ocean.
West.—Fundy, Chignecto, Cumberland, New Brunswick.
2. **Mountains :** Cobequid, North, South. The surface is rocky, but the soil in the valleys is fertile. The coast is rocky and indented with many inlets.
3. **Rivers :** All small.
Into Fundy.—Annapolis.
Into Atlantic.—St. Mary, La Have, Liverpool.
4. **Lakes :** Rossignol, Bras d'Or (C.B.).
5. **Ocean :** Atlantic.
6. **Gulfs and Bays :** *North.*—St. Lawrence, Verte, St. George's.
South-East.—Chedabucto, Halifax Har., Bedford Basin, Margaret's, Mahone.
West.—Fundy. St. Mary's, Annapolis, Minas Basin, Chignecto, Cumberland Basin.
7. **Straits :** *North.*—Northumberland.
East.—Canso.

West.—Minas Channel, Digby Gut.

8. **Capes:** *North.*—St. George, North.

South-East.—Breton, Canso, Sambro, Sable.

West.—Split.

9. **Isthmus:** Chignecto.

10. **Islands:** Cape Breton, Madame, Sable.

11. **Cities and Chief Towns:**

Halifax: Capital; Canadian winter port;
British naval station.

Yarmouth, Lunenburg, and Liverpool.—
Fishing, lumbering, ship-building.

Sydney and Pictou.—Coal.

Dartmouth, Annapolis, Truro.

12. **Industries.**—Fishing, lumbering, ship-building,
trade and commerce, farming, manufactur-
ing, mining (gold, coal, iron, gypsum).

Prince Edward Island.

Capital, - Charlottetown.

1. **Boundaries:** *North and East.*—1. Gulf of St.
Lawrence.

South.—Northumberland Strait.

2. **Gulfs and Bays:** St. Lawrence, Cardigan,
Hillsborough, Egmont.

3. **Strait:** Northumberland.

4. **Capes:** North, East, Bear, West

5. **Cities and Chief Towns:**

Charlottetown: Ship-building; port, trade
in farm produce and oysters.

Summerside, Georgetown.

6. **Industries** : Farming, fishing, manufacturing.

Manitoba.

Capital, - Winnipeg.

1. **Boundaries** : *North.*—Saskatchewan, Kewatin.
East.—Kewatin, Ontario.
South.—United States (49th parallel).
West.—Assiniboia, Saskatchewan.
2. **Surface** : The eastern part is rocky. The western part is mostly prairie with low hills in the west and south.
3. **Hills** (or Mountains).—Pembina, Turtle, Riding, Duck.
4. **Rivers** : Winnipeg, Red, Assiniboine, Souris.
5. **Lakes** : Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba, Dauphin, Woods.
6. **Cities and Chief Towns** :
Winnipeg.—Capital ; railway centre : headquarters for trade with the whole province.
Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Emerson, Morris, Rapid City, Souris, Minnedosa.

British Columbia.

Capital, - Victoria.

1. **Boundaries** : *North.*—Yukon, Mackenzie.
East.—Athabasca, Alberta.
South.—United States, Haro and Juan de Fuca Straits.
West.—Pacific, Dixon Entrance, Alaska.

2. **Surface and Natural Resources :** The country is mountainous, and the scenery is grand beyond description. The minerals, which include gold, silver, coal, and iron, are of untold value. The coast is bold and rocky, and has many little inlets which form valuable harbors. The rivers swarm with salmon. Fertile valleys extend along the rivers and near the coast. Dense forests of valuable trees cover a large part of the province, and numberless animals roam in the woods.
3. **Mountains :** Rocky, Gold, Selkirk, Cascade.
Peaks.—Brown, Hooker, Murchison.
Passes.—Kootenay, Crow's Nest, Kananaskis, Kicking Horse, Yellowhead, Pine River Pass, and Peace River Pass.
4. **Rivers :** Fraser, Thompson, Columbia, Kootenay, Skeena, Stickeen, Liard.
5. **Lakes :** Kootenay, Upper and Lower Arrow, Okanagan, Harrison.
6. **Ocean :** Pacific.
7. **Gulfs and Bays :** Bute, Burrard, Portland Channel.
8. **Straits :** Juan du Fuca, Haro, Georgia, Queen Charlotte Ed., Hecate, Dixon Entrance.
9. **Capes :** Scott, St. James, North.
10. **Islands :** Vancouver, Queen Charlotte.
11. **Cities and Chief Towns :**
Vancouver.—Port ; terminus C.P.R.
Victoria.—Capital.
New Westminster.—Port ; canning fish, inland trade.

Rossland.—Mining.

Nanaimo.—Coal.

Esquimalt, Hope, Yale, Lytton, Kamloops.

- 12. Industries:** Mining (gold, silver, coal, iron) lumbering, fishing, canning, farming, stock-raising, fur-trade (land animals and seal), trade and commerce.

UNITED STATES.

Capital - Washington

(1). New England States.

STATES.	AB- BREVI- ATION	CAPITALS.	CHIEF PRODUCTS.
Maine.	Me.	Augusta.	Lumber, fish, ships.
New Hampshire	N.H.	Concord.	Manufactures.
Vermont.	Vt.	Montpelier.	Butter, cheese. marble.
Massachusetts.	Mass.	Boston.	Manufactures.
Rhode Island.	R.I.	Providence and Newport.	Manufactures.
Connecticut.	Conn.	Hartford.	Manufactures.

(2) Atlantic States.

Maine.			
New Hampshire			
Massachusetts.			
Rhode Island.			
Connecticut.			
New York.	N. Y.	Albany.	M'fs, grain, cheese, salt.
New Jersey.	N. J.	Trenton.	Manufactures.
Pennsylvania.	Pa.	Harrisburg.	Coal, iron, coal oil, manufactures.
Delaware.	Del.	Dover.	Fruit.
Maryland.	Md.	Annapolis.	Fruit, oysters, coal.
District of Columbia.	D. C.	No Capital.	
Virginia.	Va.	Richmond.	Tobacco.
North Carolina.	N. C.	Raleigh.	Lumber, tar, turpen- tine.
South Carolina.	S. C.	Columbia.	Cotton, rice.
Georgia.	Ga.	Atlanta.	Cotton, manufact'rs.
Florida.	Fla.	Tallahassee.	Cotton, fruit.

(3) Gulf States.

Florida.			
Alabama.	Ala.	Montgomery.	Cotton.
Mississippi.	Miss.	Jackson.	Cotton.
Louisiana.	La.	Baton Rouge.	Cotton, sugar, rice.
Texas.	Tex.	Austin.	Cotton, cattle, grain.

(4) Eastern Central States.

Wisconsin.	Wis.	Madison.	Lumber, grain.
Michigan.	Mich.	Lansing.	Lumber, salt, copper
Illinois.	Ill.	Springfield.	Grain, stock, m'fs.
Indiana.	Ind.	Indianapolis.	Grain, stock, coal.
Ohio.	O.	Columbus.	Coal, petroleum, grain.
Kentucky.	Ky.	Frankfort.	Tobacco, horses.
West Virginia.	W. Va.	Charleston.	Coal, iron, salt.
Tennessee.	Tenn.	Nashville.	Cotton, tobacco, stock.
Mississippi.			
Alabama.			

(5) Western Central States.

North Dakota.	N. Dak.	Bismarck.	Wheat.
South Dakota.	S. Dak.	Pierre.	Wheat.
Minnesota.	Minn.	St. Paul.	Wheat, flour, lumber.
Nebraska.	Neb.	Lincoln.	Wheat, corn.
Iowa.	Ia.	Des Moines.	Wheat, corn, stock.
Kansas.	Kan.	Topeka.	Wheat, corn, stock.
Missouri.	Mo.	Jefferson City.	Grain, iron, m'fs.
Indian Ter.	Ind. T.	No Capital.	} Grain, live stock.
Oklahoma Ter.	Okla.	Guthrie.	
Arkansas.	Ark.	Little Rock.	Cotton.
Texas.			
Louisiana.			

(6) Pacific States.

Alaska Ter.	Alas.	Sitka.	Seals, gold.
Washington.	Wash.	Olympia.	Lumber, fish, metals.
Oregon.	Ore.	Salem.	Fish, wool, stock.
California.	Cal.	Sacramento.	Fruit, wheat, wine, gold.

(7) Rocky Mountain and Basin States.

Montana.	Mont.	Helena.	Gold, silver, cattle.
Wyoming.	Wyo.	Cheyenne.	Gold, silver, cattle.
Colorado.	Colo.	Denver.	Gold, silver.
New Mexico Ter.	New M.	Santa Fé.	Gold, silver.
Idaho.	Ida.	Boisé City.	Gold, silver.
Nevada.	Nev.	Carson City.	Silver, lead.
Utah.		Salt Lake City.	Lead.
Arizona Ter.	Ari.	Phoenix.	Gold, silver.

Chief Cities.

All over 100,000 by census of 1890.

- 1. Along the Atlantic**—Boston, Providence, Greater New York, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington.

Greater New York—Largest city in America ; great sea-port ; manufacturing.

Philadelphia—Seaport ; manufacturing.

Boston—Seaport ; educational centre.

Baltimore—Seaport, trade in cotton, fruit, and oysters.

Washington—Federal capital ; great public buildings.

Newark, Jersey City, Providence—Manufacturing.

2. **On the Great Lakes**—Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester:

Chicago—Railway centre ; grain and lumber port ; manufacturing.

Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit—Ports and railway centres ; manufacturing ; trade with Canada.

Milwaukee—Grain and lumber port.

Rochester—Manufactures.

3. **In the Mississippi Basin**—St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, New Orleans ; Kansas City, Omaha ; Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Alleghany, Indianapolis.

St. Louis, Cincinnati—Railway centres ; breadstuffs and provisions ; manufacturing ; river trade.

New Orleans—Cotton and sugar port ; trade with the Mississippi Valley.

Pittsburg, Alleghany—Manufacturing of iron and glass ; coal.

Minneapolis, St. Paul—Lumber and flour.

Louisville—Tobacco market.

Omaha, Kansas City—Grain and stock markets.

Indianapolis—Railway centre ; manufacturing.

4. **The Western Highlands**—Denver, San Francisco, Seattle.

San Francisco—Seaport, trade with South America, Asia and Australia ; U.S. mint.

Denver—Great mining centre ; U.S. mint.

Seattle—Lumber port.

SOUTH AMERICA.

i. Position : *a.* Absolute. *b.* Relative.

a. From 10° N. lat. to 55° S. lat.

The greater part lies in the Torrid Zone.



- b.* Between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
Compare with latitude of Africa and Australia.

c. **Boundaries :**

North—Caribbean Sea.

East—Atlantic Ocean.

West—Pacific Ocean.

2. Surface and Drainage :

a. **The Great Western Plateau.**

The Andes System :

Ranges—Three at north, two in centre,
and one at south.

Peaks—Antisana, Cotopaxi, Chimborazo,
Sorata, Illimani, Aconcagua,
Antuco, Yanteles.

Rivers—Magdalena ; the others short
and rapid.

Lakes—Maracaybo, Titicaca.

b. **The Eastern Highlands.**

(1) **The Brazilian Plateau :**

Ranges—Espinhaco, Mantiqueira.

River—San Francisco.

(2) **The Guiana Plateau :**

Ranges—Parime, Pacaraima, Acaray.

River—Essequibo.

c. **The Great Central Plain.**

(1) **Northern Slope :**

River—Orinoco.

(2) The Basin of the Amazon :

Rivers—Amazon, Para ;

(a) Japura, Negro.

(b) Yucayale, Madeira, Tapajos,
Xingu, Tocantins.

(3) Southern Slope :

Rivers—La Plata or Plate ;

Uruguay, Parana—Paraguay, Sa-
lado.

**3. Coast Features—Waters—*coast almost un-
broken.***

a. *Oceans*—Atlantic, Pacific.

b. *Sea*—Caribbean.

c. *Gulfs and Bays* :

(1) Darien, Venezuela, Paria.

(2) St. Mathias, St. George.

(3) Arica, Guayaquil, Panama.

d. *Straits*—Magellan, Le Maire.

4. Coast Features—Land—*few and small.*

a. *Capes*—Gallinas, St. Roque, Frio, Horn,
Blanco.

b. *Isthmus*—Panama (Darien).

c. *Islands*—(1) Leeward, Trinidad, Joannes
(Marajo).

(2) Terra del Fuego, Staten, Falkland,
South Georgia.

(3) Wellington, Chiloe, Juan Fernandez,
Chincha, Galapagos.

5. Political Divisions :

COUNTRIES.	Gov't.	CAPITALS AND CHIEF CITIES.
Brazil.	Rep.	Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Para.
Argentine Rep.	Rep.	Buenos Ayres.
Chili.	Rep.	Santiago, Valparaiso.
Uruguay.	Rep.	Monte Video.
Paraguay.	Rep.	Asuncion.
Bolivia.	Rep.	La Paz, Sucre.
Peru.	Rep.	Lima, Callao.
Ecuador.	Rep.	Quito, Guayaquil.
U.S. of Colombia.	Rep.	Bogota, Panama, Aspinwall.
Venezuela.	Rep.	Caracas, La Guayra.
Guiana :—		
British.	Col.	Georgetown.
Dutch.	Col.	Paramaribo.
French.	Col.	Cayenne.
Falkland Ids. and South Georgia.	Br. Col	Stanley.

6. Exports and Imports :

Brazil :

Exports—Coffee, sugar, cotton, woods, drugs, india-rubber, vegetable ivory, hides, diamonds, emeralds, rubies.

Imports—Manufactures, grain, flour, coal, fish.

Argentine Republic :

Exports—Mutton, tallow, wool, hides, wheat, flax, ostrich feathers.

Imports—Manufactures.

Chili :

Exports—Copper, silver, saltpetre, guano, wheat, flour.

Imports—Manufactures, fish.

Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador :

Exports — Precious metals, india-rubber, Peruvian bark, cocaine, llama and alpaca wool, nitre, guano, vegetable ivory.

Imports—Manufactures, fish, flour.

Colombia and Venezuela :

Exports — Precious metals, emeralds, coffee, cotton, tobacco, sugar, panama hats, woods, india-rubber, medicinal plants.

Imports—Manufactures, flour, fish.

Guiana :

Exports—Sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, woods, drugs, spices.

Imports—Manufactures, flour, fish, lumber.

The Products of South America.

Animals—Jaguar, puma, tapir, armadillo, anteater, condor, rhea, anaconda, cayman.

Animal Products—Hides, feathers, wool, llama wool, alpaca wool, tallow, mutton, fish, guano.

Vegetables—Coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, molasses, spices, fine woods, dye-woods, drugs, Peruvian bark, cocaine, ivory, wheat, flax, tobacco, india-rubber.

Minerals—Gold, silver, copper, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, saltpetre.

List 3. Pronunciation—South America.

Key.—răt, râte, fâr, pět, wē, pîn, pîne, nőt, nôte, root, būn, tûne.

Acaray (rī').	Lima (lē'ma).
Aconcá'gua (gwa).	Mantiqueira (kā'ra).
Antisâ'na.	Marajo (zho').
Antuco (too'kō).	Pacaraima (rī'ma).
Arequipa (kē'pa).	Pará'.
Bahia (ba-é'a).	Paramaribo (rē'bō).
Buenos Ayres (bō'nus).	Paraná'.
Callá'ō.	Parime (rē'mā).
Cayenne (ki.ăn').	Pernambuco (boo'kō).
Chili (chē'lē).	Quito (kē'tō).
Chiloe (chē-lō-ā').	Ri'ō Janēi'ro.
Chimborá'zō.	Santiá'gō.
Espinhaco (yâs'ō).	Sorá'ta.
Frio (frē'ō).	Sucre (soo-krā').
Gallinas (lē'nas).	Tapá'jos (yōs).
Guayaquil (gwī-a-kēl').	Terra del Fuego (fwā'gō).
Illimani (ēl-yē-má'ne).	Valparaiso (rī'sō).
Joân'nes (zhō).	Xingu (shēn-goo').
La Guayra (gwī'ra).	Yanteles (Yan-tá'léz).

EUROPE.

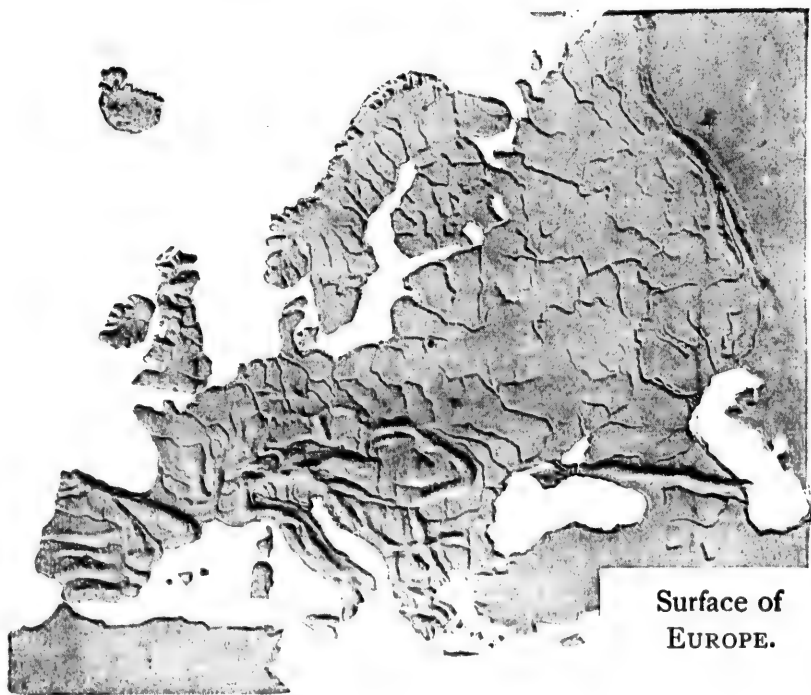
I. Position :

a. **Absolute**—In the North Temperate Zone.

b. **Relative**—West of Asia ; North of Africa.

Compare with latitude of Canada.

Account for the higher temperature.



Surface of
EUROPE.

c. Boundaries :

North—Arctic Ocean.

West—Atlantic Ocean.

South—Str. of Gibraltar, Mediterranean, Ægean, Dardanelles, Marmora, Bosphorus, Black, Caucasus Mts.

East—Caspian Sea, Ural River and Mts.

2. The Surface: *Part of the Eurasian Continent.***a. Great Southern Plateau :**

Axis—The Alps—Mount Blanc.

Ranges radiating from this centre.

Black Forest, Bohemian, Carpathian ;

Dinaric Alps, Balkan ; *Caucasus* ;

Apennines ;

Jura Aips, Cevennes, Pyrenees ;

Cantabrian, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada ;

Vosges.

Peaks—Blanc, Rosa ;

Cenis, St. Gothard, St. Bernard ;

Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli ;

Olympia.

b. Northern Highlands :

Ranges—Scandinavian, Grampian ;

Ural Mountains.

Peak—Hecla, in Iceland.

c. Great Central Plain—*runs east and west and is a continuation of the Siberian Plain.*

(1) Part sloping to the north-west.

(2) Part sloping to the south-east.

3. Drainage :

a. Great Central Plain :

Rivers into Arctic—Petchora, Dwina.

Into Baltic—Neva, Duna, Vistula, Oder.

Into North—Elbe, Weser, Rhine, Thames.

Into English Channel—Seine.

Into Biscay—Loire, Garonne.

Into Black—Danube, Dniester, Dnieper.

Into Azov—Don.

Into Caspian—Volga, Ural.

Lakes—Ladoga, Onega, Saima, Peipus.

b. The Great Southern Plateau :

Rivers into Atlantic—Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir.

Into Mediterranean—Ebro, Rhone, Tiber.

Into Adriatic—Po.

Into Black—Danube—Drave, Save, Theiss.

Lakes—Geneva, Constance ; Como, Maggiore, Garda.

c. Northern Highlands :

Rivers—Short and unimportant.

Lakes—Wener, Wetter, Mælar.

4. Coast Features—Waters :

Europe has the most broken coast-line of all the continents.

Notice the important influence of this on climate and navigation.

a. *Oceans*—Arctic, Atlantic.

b. Seas :

On the North-west—White, Baltic, North, Irish.

On the South—Mediterranean, Tyrrhenian, Adriatic, Ionian, Ægean, Marmora, Black, Azov.

On the East—Caspian.

c. Gulfs and Bays :

On the North-west—Bothnia, Finland, Riga, Biscay.

On the South—Lyons, Genoa, Taranto, Venice, Corinth, Salonica, Perekop.

d. Straits and Channels :

On the North-West—Sound, Great Belt, Little Belt, Cattegat, Skager Rack, Dover, English, St. George's, North.

On the South—Gibraltar, Bonifacio, Messina, Otranto, Dardanelles, Bosphorus, Yenikale.

5. Coast Features—Land—*One-fourth of the continent.*

a. Capes :

To the North-west—North, Naze, Skaw, Wrath, Clear, Land's End, La Hogue, Ortegal, Finisterre, St. Vincent, Trafalgar.

To the South—Messina, Spartivento, Matapan.

b. Peninsulas — Scandinavia, Denmark, Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece, Morea, Crimea.

c. Isthmuses—Kiel, Corinth, Perekop.

d. Islands : In Arctic—Nova Zembla, Loffoden.

In Baltic—Gothland, Oeland—to *Sweden*.

Aland, Dago, Oesel—to *Russia*.

Rugen—to *Germany*.

Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Bornholm
—to *Denmark*.

To the West—Iceland, Faroe, British Isles
—Great Britain, Ireland, Shetland,
Orkney, Hebrides—Man, Channel Ids.

To the South—Balearic—Majorca, Minorca,
Ivica—Corsica, Sardinia, Elba, Sicily
Lipari, Malta, Ionian, Crete, Eubœa,
The Archipelago.

6. Political Divisions.

First Rate Powers.

COUNTRIES.	GOV'T.	CAPITAL AND CHIEF CITIES.
Great Britain and Ireland.	King.	London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield ; Glasgow, Edinburgh ; Dublin, Belfast.
Russia.	Emp.	St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Astrakhan, Nijni Novgorod, Riga, Archangel.

a. First Rate Powers—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	GOV'T.	CAPITAL AND CHIEF CITIES.
Germany.	Emp.	Berlin , Hamburg, Breslau, Munich, Dresden, Bremen, Leipsic, Hanover, Cologne, Strasburg, Konigsberg, Magdeburg, Frankfort, Stuttgart, Dantzic.
France.	Rep.	Paris , Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rouen, Lille (Lisle), Toulouse, St. Etienne, Nantes, Havre.
Austria-Hungary.	Emp.	Vienna , Buda-Pesth, Prague, Trieste, Lemberg.
Italy.	King.	Rome , Naples, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Venice, Bologna, Leghorn, Palermo, Messina.

b. Second and Third Rate Powers.

Norway.	King.	Christiania , Bergen.
Sweden.		Stockholm , Gothenburg.
Denmark.	King.	Copenhagen.
Holland or The Netherlands.	King.	The Hague , Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht.
Belgium.	King.	Brussels , Antwerp, Ghent, Liege.
Spain.	King.	Madrid , Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Malaga, Granada.
Portugal.	King.	Lisbon , Oporto.
Switzerland.	Rep.	Bern , Geneva, Basle.
Turkey.	Emp.	Constantinople , Adrianople, Salonica.
Greece.	King.	Athens , Piræus.
Roumania.	King.	Eucharest.
Servia.	King.	Belgrade.
Montenegro.	King.	Cettenje.
Bulgaria.	Prince.	Sophia.

7. Exports and Imports.

Great Britain :

Exports—Woollens, cottons, linens, silks, hardware, cutlery, pottery, ships.

Imports—Grain, provisions, live-stock, lumber, cotton, wool, silk, rubber, sugar, tea, coffee, spices.

Russia :

Exports—Grain, flour, live-stock, timber.

Imports—Manufactures, coal, tropical products.

France :

Exports—Silks, lace, fancy goods, porcelain, wines, brandy.

Imports—Cotton, wool, coal, coffee, tea, cattle.

Germany :

Exports — Manufactures—metals, cloth, sugar, salt, chemicals.

Imports—Cotton, wool, silk, fish, coffee, fruits.

Austria-Hungary :

Exports—Grain, cloth, sugar, glass.

Imports — Cotton, machinery, leather goods, provisions.

Italy :

Exports—Silk, hats, macaroni, sulphur, fruits.

Imports—Coal, cotton, iron.

Norway and Sweden :

Exports—Fish, oysters, oils, timber, iron.

Imports—Manufactures.

Denmark :

Exports—Butter, eggs, bacon, live stock.

Imports—Manufactures, coal, timber, sugar, tobacco, coffee, fruit.

Holland and Belgium :

Exports — Manufactures, butter, cheese, live stock, seeds and bulbs, spices.

Imports—Grain, timber, cotton, wool.

Spain and Portugal :

Exports—Fruits (dried and fresh), wine, ores, wool, cork.

Imports—Manufactures, fish, cotton.

Switzerland :

Exports—Watches, clocks, toys, cottons, silks, cheese.

Imports—Provisions, grain, spirits, cotton, silk.

Greece :

Exports—Currants, wine, figs, olive oil.

Imports—Grain, cloth, provisions.

Turkey :

Exports—Figs, raisins, silk, silk goods, olive oil attar of roses.

Imports—Cotton and metal goods.

List 4. Pronunciation—Europe.

Key.—răt, râte, fâr, pět, wē, pîn, pîne, nôt, nôte, root, būn, tûne.

Aland (aw'land).	Maggiore (ma-j ō' rā).
Balearic (bal-ā-ār'ik).	Messina (sē'na).
Blanc (blonʒ).	Nijni Nov'gorod (nīzh' nē).
Bologna (bō-lōn'ya).	Oeland (u'lant, u as in burn).
Bordeaux (dō').	Oesel (u'sel, u as in burn).
Bremen (biā'men).	Rouen (roo'en).
Buda-Pesth (boo-da-pěst').	Salonica (nē'ka).
Cettenje (tān'yā).	Seine (sān).
Eubœa (ū-bē'a).	Seville (sév'il or se-vêl').
Göthenburg (göt'en).	Sophia (sō'fē-a or sō-fē'a).
Laaland (law'land).	Theiss (tis).
La Hogue'.	Turin (too'rin).
Leipsic (līp'sik).	Tyrrhenian (tir-rān').
Liege (lē-āzh').	Vosges (vōzh).
Lisle or Lille (līl).	Yenikale (kā'lē).
Loire (lwar).	

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Size—Nearly 12,000,000 square miles.

Population—Nearly 400,000,000.

Government :

Resp.—Responsible government.

Rep.—Representative government only.

Cr.—Crown Colony.

Prot.—Protectorate.

Europe :

Resp.—Great Britain and Ireland.

Rep.—Man ; Channel Ids.

Cr.—Malta and Gozo.

Military Colony.—Gibraltar.

North America :

Resp.—Canada ; Newfoundland.

Rep.—Bermudas ; Bahamas ; Leewards ; Windwards ; Barbadoes.

Cr.—Jamaica ; Belize.

South America :

Rep.—British Guiana.

Cr.—Trinidad ; Falkland Ids. and S. Georgia.

Asia :

Cr.—India and Burmah ; Ceylon ; Straits Settlements ; Hong Kong ; Labuan.

Prot.—Native States of India (Cashmere, Nepaul, Bhotan, etc.) ; Beloochistan ; Aden, Perim, and Socotra ; Bahrein ; Cyprus ; British North Borneo ; Brunei ; Sarawak.

Naval Station—Port Hamilton.

Africa :

Resp.—Cape Colony and Bechuanaland ; Natal and Zululand.

Rep.—Mauritius and Seychelles.

Cr.—Sierra Leone ; Gambia ; Gold Coast ; Lagos ; St. Helena ; Basutoland.

Prot.—Zambesia ; Nyassa'and ; Zanzibar ; Br. East Africa ; Somali ; Niger Coast and Territories.

Naval Station—Ascension.

Military Occupation—Egypt.

Suzerainty—Transvaal.

Australasia :

Resp.—Queensland ; New South Wales ; Victoria ; South Australia ; Western Australia ; Tasmania ; New Zealand.

Cr.—Fiji Ids. ; British New Guinea.

Prot.—New Hebrides.

Polynesia :

Prot.—Tonga or Friendly Ids. ; Cook's or Hervey Ids. ; Samoan Ids. (in part) ; Pitcairn Id., and others

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Capital, - London.

Position : *a.* Absolute—latitude and zone.

b. Relative. Notice their insular character and position as regards the Gulf Stream, and the influence of these on the climate and the occupations of the people.

Boundaries :—*East*—North Sea.

South—Str. of Dover, English Channel.

West—Atlantic Ocean.

Surface :

England and Wales—Mountainous in the north and west ; hilly in the south ; the centre and east a fertile plain.

Scotland—Mountainous in the north and west ; hilly in the south ; an undulating plain in the centre.

Ireland—Mountainous or hilly in the north, west and south ; a plain in the centre.

Britain's Exports consist of coal and manufactured goods in the following order of value :—cottons, woollens and worsteds, hardware and cutlery, coal, machinery, linens, carpets, pottery, books, salt.

Her Imports consist mainly of foods and material for manufacturing, including :—grain, sugar, tea, rice, spices, meats, cheese, fruits, nuts, butter and eggs, tobacco, wines and spirits ; cotton, wool, silk, flax and hemp, timber, cabinet woods, teak, hides, petroleum, dyestuffs, drugs.

Where do these come from ?

England and Wales.

1. Surface :

Mountains—Cheviot, Pennine, Cumbrian, Cambrian.

Peaks—Skawfell, Crossfell, Skiddaw, Snowdon.

Hills—Malvern, Cotswold, Chiltern, Mendip, North and South Downs, Cornish Heights.

Plain—The centre and east.

2. Drainage :

Rivers—Tyne, Tees, Humber, Ouse, Trent, Welland, Nen, Great Ouse, Thames, Severn, Avon, Wye, Dee, Mersey.

Lakes—Derwentwater, Ulleswater, Windermere.

3. Coast Features—Waters :

Ocean—Atlantic.

Seas—North, Irish.

Bays—The Wash, Mounts, Barnstaple, Swansea, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Caernarvon, Morecambe, Solway.

Straits and Channels—Dover, English, Solent, Spithead, Bristol, St. George's, Menai.

4. Coast Features—Land :

Capes—Flamborough, Spurn, The Naze, N. and S. Foreland, Beachy, Start, The Lizard, Land's End, Hartland, St. David's, Braich-y-pwll, St. Bees.

Peninsulas—Norfolk and Suffolk, Kent, Devon and Cornwall, South West Wales.

Islands—Holy, Sheppey, Thanet, Wight, Scilly, Anglesey, Holy. (Channel, Man.)

5. Chief Cities :

Seaports—*London*—capital; largest city and greatest port in the world; great money market; manufactures.

Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Plymouth, Southampton.

Manufacturing Centres—Manchester (*cottons*); Leeds (*woollens*); Birmingham (*hardware*); Sheffield (*cutlery*); Bradford (*worsted*s); Leicester (*hosiery*); Nottingham (*hosiery, lace*); Kidderminster (*carpets*); Hanley (*pottery*); Swansea (*copper*); Merthyr-Tydvil (*iron*).

Naval Stations—Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham.

Universities—Cambridge, Oxford.

Cathedrals—Canterbury, York.

Miscellaneous—Greenwich (*observatory*); Woolwich (*arsenal*).

Scotland.

1. Surface :

Mountains—Grampians, Highlands.

Peaks—Nevis, Lomond.

Hills—Ochil, Pentland, Lammermuir, Lowther, Cheviot.

Plain—the centre.

2. Drainage :

Rivers—Spey, Dee, Tay, Forth, Tweed, Teviot, Nith, Clyde.

Lakes—Lochy, Ness, Tay, Lomond, Katrine, Awe.

3. Coast Features—Waters :

Ocean—Atlantic.

Seas—North, Irish.

Bays—Moray, Dornoch, Tay, Forth, Loch Linnhe, Clyde, Luce, Wigton, Solway.

Straits and Channels—Pentland, Minch, Little Minch, Harris, Sleat, Mull, Jura, Islay, North, Kilbrannan.

4. Coast Features—Land :

Capes—Duncansby, Tarbet, Kinnairds, Fife, St. Abb's, Wrath, Lewis, Aird, Cantire, Gallo-way, Burrow.

Peninsulas—Cantire, Wigton.

Islands—Shetland, Orkney, Hebrides, Skye, Mull, Jura, Islay, Arran, Bute.

5. Chief Cities :

Edinburgh—The former capital, and a great legal, educational and publishing centre.

Seaports—Glasgow, Greenock, Dundee, Aberdeen, Leith.

Manufacturing Centres—Glasgow (*ships, engines*); Paisley (*shawls, thread*); Dundee (*linens*); Ayr (*carpets, blankets*).

Universities—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen.

Places of Note—Stirling, Bannockburn, Culloden.

Ireland.

1. Surface :

Mountains—Donegal, Sperrin, Mourne, Wicklow, Knockmeledown, McGillicuddy Reeks, Nephim Beg.

Plain—The centre of the island.

2. Drainage :

Rivers—Foyle, Bann, Laggan, Boyne, Liffey, Slaney, Barrow, Nore, Suir, Blackwater, Lee, Shannon, Erne.

Lakes—Neagh, Erne, Ree, Derg, Mask, Conn, Killarney.

3. Coast Features—Waters :

Ocean—Atlantic.

Sea—Irish.

Bays and Harbors—Swilly, Foyle, Belfast, Strangford, Dundalk, Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Bantry, Kenmare, Dingle, Galway, Donegal.

Channels—North, St. George's.

4. Coast Features—Land :

Capes—Malin, Fair, Howth, Carnsore, Clear, Mizzen, Dunmore, Loop, Slyne, Achil, Rossan, Bloody Foreland.

Islands—Rathlin, Cape Clear, Valentia, Aran, Achil.

5. Chief Cities :

Dublin—Seat of government for Ireland; educational centre—universities.

Seaports—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Queenstown, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford.

Manufacturing Centres—Belfast (*linens*); Londonderry (*linens, flax yarn*); Limerick (*lace, fish-hooks*).

Places of Note—Killarney, Kilkenny, Valentia Id.

List 5. Pronunciation—Great Britain.

Greenwich (grēn'itch).
Leicester (lē's'ter).
Linnhe (līn'nē).
Lō'mond.
Neagh (nā).

Ochil (ōch'il, ch as in loch).
Ouse (ooz).
Plymouth (plī'mūth).
Wigton (wī'ton).

ASIA.

1. Position, Extent, and Population :

- a.* From equator to beyond Arctic Circle.
Extends through all the zones.
Compare with the latitude of North America.
- b.* Forms the eastern part of Eurasia.
Washed by Arctic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.
Connected with Africa by the Isthmus of Suez.
- c.* The largest of the continents. Contains one-third of the land surface of the globe and more than one-half the people of the world.

2. Boundaries :

North—Arctic Ocean.

East—Behring Strait and Sea, Pacific Ocean.

South—Indian Ocean.

West—Bab-el-Mandeb, Red, Suez (Gulf and Canal), Mediterranean, Ægean, Dardanelles, Bosphorus, Black, Caucasus, Caspian, Ural River and Mountains.

3. Surface and Drainage :

a. The Great Central Plateau :

Axis—The Pamir.

Ranges radiating from this centre.

Himalayas ;

Kuenlun, Peeling, Nanling ;

Thian Shan, Altai, Yablonoi, Stanovoi ;

Soliman, Western Ghauts, Eastern Ghauts ;



MAP OF THE SURFACE OF ASIA.

Hindoo Koosh, Elburz, Caucasus,
Taurus ;
Ural.

Peaks—Everest, Elburz, Ararat, Sinai.

Passes—Bolan, Khyber.

Deserts, the continuation of Sahara—Arabian, Syrian, Great Salt, Turkestan, Gobi, Indian.

Plateaus—Iran, Pamir, Thibet, Gobi.

The mountains of Asia are the largest and the highest in the world. Most of the ranges run from east to west. They give shape to the continent, decide the direction and length of the rivers and affect the climate and products of the countries and the occupations of the people.

b. The Northern Slope :

Rivers—Obi, Yenisei, Lena—through the tundras.

Lake—Baikal.

c. The Eastern or Pacific Slope :

Rivers—Amoor, Peiho, Hoang-ho, Yang-tse-kiang, Cantou, Mekong, Meinam ;
—through alluvial plains of great fertility ;
—navigable for great distances.

d. The Southern or Indian Slope :

Rivers—Saluen, Irawady, Brahmapootra, Ganges—Hugli — Indus, Tigris, Euphrates—Shat-el-Arab.

e. Central Basin :

Rivers—Oxus, Sihon, Ural—towards lakes below the sea level.

Lakes—Balkash, Aral, Caspian—all without a visible outlet; water brackish or salty.

Note—The Jordan flows into the Dead Sea which is 1,300 feet below sea-level.

4. Coast Features—Waters.—*Coast irregular.*

a. Oceans—Arctic, Pacific, Indian.

b. Seas—*North*—Kara.

East—Behring, Okhotsk, Japan, Yellow, China, Celebes, Java.

South—Arabian.

West—Red, Mediterranean, The Levant, Ægean, Marmora, Black, Caspian.

c. Gulfs and Bays—*North*—Obi.

East—Anadir, Pechelee, Tonquin, Siam.

South—Martaban, Bengal, Manaar, Cambay, Cutch, Oman, Persian, Aden, Suez.

d. Straits and Channels :

East—Behring, La Perouse, Tonquin, Corea, Formosa, Hainan, Macassar, Sunda.

South—Malacca, Palk, Ormuz, Bab-el-Mandeb.

West—Dardanelles, Bosphorus.

5. Coast Features—Land.—*About one-fifth of the continent.*

a. Capes—Lopatka, Cambodia, Romania, Negrais, Dondra, Comorin, Ras-el-Had.

b. Peninsulas—Kamtschatka, Corea, Indo-China, Malay, Hindostan, Arabia, Asia Minor.

c. Isthmuses—Suez, Kraw.

d. Islands—*North*—New Siberia.

East—Aleutian, Saghalien, Kurile, Japan,
—Yezo, Hondo, etc. —Liukiu, Formosa,
Hainan.

Southeast—Philippine, Borneo, Java, Sum-
matra, Singapore.

South—Andaman, Nicobar, Ceylon, Mal-
dive, Laccadive, Perim.

West—Cyprus.

6. Political Divisions.

DIVISIONS.	CAPITALS AND CHIEF TOWNS.
Russia in Asia.	Tiflis, Bokhara, Khiva, Tobolsk, Tomsk.
Chinese Empire.	Pekin, Tientsin, Shanghai, Foo-chow, Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Lassa, Yarkand, Kas'gar.
Corea.	Seoul.
Japan.	Tokio, Osaka, Kioto, Yokohama.
Indo-China :	
Anam.	Hue.
Siam.	Bangkok.
Cochin China.	
Cambodia.	
Straits Settlements.	Singapore.
Dutch East Indies.	Batavia.
Philippine Ids.	Manilla.
India and Burmah.	Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Benares, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, Mandalay.
Ceylon.	Colombo.
Afghanistan.	Cabul, Herat, Candahar.
Beloochistan.	Kelat.
Persia.	Teheran, Ispahan, Bushire.
Oman.	Muscat.
Turkey in Asia.	Smyrna, Beyroot, Damascus, Aleppo, Jerusalem, Mecca.

Commerce of Asia.

Commerce is retarded by lack of means of transportation and the exclusiveness of some of the nations and religions. Railways are almost absent and trade is carried on by means of caravans and boats. The great Russian railway across the continent will be of immense importance commercially, politically, and for military purposes.

7. Exports :

Russia in Asia—Minerals, furs, hides, tallow, grain, ivory.

Chinese Empire—Tea, silk, wool, sugar, porcelain, fireworks, camphor, tobacco, lacquered ware.

Japan—Tea, silk, porcelain, camphor, Japanese goods.

Indo-China—Cotton, sugar, rice, gums, spices, dyewoods.

Dutch, East Indies—Coffee, sugar, spices, sago, gutta-percha, camphor, dyewoods.

Philippine Ids.—Manilla hemp, spices, sugar, coffee.

India—Cotton, opium, rice, wheat, indigo, tea, jute.

Ceylon—Tea, coffee, cinnamon, pearls, rice.

Persia—Silks, shawls, carpets, dried fruits, pearls.

Arabia—Spices, coffee, gums, dates.

Asia Minor and Syria—Dried fruits, silk, oil, gums.

8. Imports :

Chinese Empire — Cottons, woollens, opium, metals.

Japan—Cottons, woollens, sugar, machinery.

India — Precious metals, cottons, machinery, army supplies, clothing, foods.

The general imports of the other countries are manufactures of cloth and metal goods.

List 6. Pronunciation—Asia.

Key.—răt, râte, fâr, pêt, wê, pîn, pîne, nôt, nôte, root, būn, tūne.

Amoy'.	Kamtschatka (kâm-chât'ka).
Aral (ăr'al).	Khiva (kê'va).
Baikal (bî'kal).	Kurile (koo'ril).
Balkash'.	Liukiu (lê-oo'kê-oo).
Bas'sorah.	Osaka (ô'za-ka).
Benâr'ès.	Pamir (pa-mêr).
Bokhara (bô-kâ'ra).	Saghalien (sa-ga-lên').
Bushire (boo-shêr').	Sinai (sî'nî or sî-na-î).
Dec'can.	Sumâ'tra.
Delhi (dêl'le).	Tien-tsin (tê-ên'-tsin).
Ghants (gâts).	Tiflis (tif-lês').
Hainan (hî-nân').	Tokio (tô'kê-ô).
Irkutsk (kootsk').	Tonquin (tôn-kîn').
Jâ'va.	Turkestan (toor-ke-stâ'n).

Yokohama (hâ'ma).

AFRICA.**1. Position and Extent :**

- a.* Extends about 35° on each side of equator.
Most of the continent in the Torrid Zone.
- b.* South of Europe ; south-west of Asia.
Compare with the latitude of S. America
and Australia.
Between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.
- c.* Contains about one-fifth of the land surface of
the globe.
Africa is the second largest continent.

2. Boundaries :

North—Str. of Gibraltar and Mediterranean.
East—Suez, Red, Bab-el-Mandeb, Aden, Indian.
West—Atlantic Ocean.

3. Surface :

- a.* The Great Southern Plateau.
- b.* The Northern Plateau.

c. The Great Central Plain—The Sahara.

d. The Coast Region which skirts the continent—low, narrow, unhealthy.

Ranges—Abyssinian, Lupata, Drakenberg, Nieuweld, Cameroon, Kong, Senegambia, Atlas.

Peaks—Kenia, Kilima-Njaro.

Deserts—Sahara, Nubian, Egyptian, Libyan, Kalahari.

The Sahara Plain consists of sandy and rocky hills, plains and depressions. Rain falls only on



the highlands, and rivers are lost in the sand. During the day the heat is oppressive, but the nights are cold. Sand storms are prevalent. The Simoon, Sirocco, and Harmattan, are local periodic winds which blow from this desert region. In the oases the date palm flourishes to perfection, and trade is carried on by means of caravans.

The Southern Plateau comprises the whole of the southern part of the continent. Abundance of rain falls and gives rise to numerous large lakes and all the great rivers of Africa. The northern part consists of grazing land. A dense forest covers the country for 10° on each side the equator. The whole region is skirted by the ranges of mountains which extend from Abyssinia along the eastern, southern and western coasts.

The Northern or Barbary Plateau is a succession of terraces. It is well watered and very fertile.

4. Drainage :

Although the rivers are large, navigation is interrupted by falls and rapids, and by sand bars at the mouths.

Rivers : North—Nile—Sobat, Blue Nile, Atbara.

East—Juba, Zambesi—Shire—Limpopo.

West—Niger—Benue—Congo and its tributaries, Orange—Vaal.

In Soudan—Shari.

Waterfalls—On the Nile 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th cataracts and Murchison Falls;
Victoria Falls on the Zambesi ;
Stanley Falls on the Congo.

Lakes—Victoria Nyanza, Albert Nyanza, Dembea, Tanganyika, Bangweolo, Nyassa, Debu, Chad.

5. Coast Features—Waters:

The coast is unbroken on account of the simplicity and direction of the mountain system.

Oceans—Atlantic, Indian.

Seas—Mediterranean, The Levant, Red.

Gulfs and Bays—Capes, Sidra, Suez, Aden, Sofala, Delagoa, Guinea, Biafra, Benin.

Straits and Channels—Gibraltar, Bab-el-Mandeb, Mozambique.

Canal: Suez—"England's Key to India."

Port Said to Suez, 100 miles, cost \$100,000,000.

Notice its commercial and political importance.

6. Coast Features—Land.

Capes—Spartel, Bon, Guardafui, Corrientes, Good Hope, Lopez, Palmas, Verde, Blanco.

Peninsula—Somali.

Isthmus—Suez.

Islands: *British*—Perim, Socotra, Zanzibar, Mauritius and Seychelles, St. Helena, Ascension.

French—Madagascar, Réunion (Bourbon), Comoro.

Spanish—Canary, Fernando Po, Annobon.

Portuguese—Azores, Cape Verde, Madeira, St. Thomas, Princes.

7. Important Political Divisions.

DIVISIONS.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNMENT.
Barbary States :		
Morocco.	Fez, Morocco.	Sultanate.
Algeria.	Algiers.	French Possession.
Tunis.	Tunis.	French Protectorate
Tripoli.	Tripoli.	Trib. of Turkey.
Egypt.	Cairo.	Trib. of Turkey.
Abyssinia.	Gondar.	Independent.
Zanzibar.	Zanzibar.	Brit. Protectorate.
Br. East Africa.	Mombasa.	Brit. Possession.
Port. East Africa.	Mozambique.	Portuguese Poss.
Madagascar.	Tananarivo.	French Possession.
Natal.	Pietermaritzburg	British Colony.
Cape Colony.	Cape Town.	British Colony.
Orange Free State	Bloemfontein.	Republic.
Transvaal.	Pretoria.	Republic.
Congo Free State.	Boma.	Independent.
Sierra Leone.	Freetown.	British Colony.
Gambia.	Bathurst.	British Colony.
Liberia.	Monrovia.	Independent.
Soudan.	Many.	Small states.

Of Less Importance — Somali, German E. Africa, Nyassaland, Zambesia, Basutoland, German S. Africa, Angola, French Congo, Cameroons, Dahomey, Ashantee, Gold Coast.

Districts—Uppet Guinea, Lower Guinea, Nubia.

Commerce : Africa has great natural resources and although the people are indolent and their methods of work inferior, the products are numerous and valuable. The European trading stations, which are established all along the coast, are frequented by native traders. Trade is carried on by barter. The means of transportation include boats on the rivers,

steamboats on the Congo and the Zambesi, caravans in the interior and some short railways at the north and the south. The three lines of railway now being built by the British—(1) down the Nile Valley, (2) to Uganda, and (3) from Cape Town to Buluwayo—will play an important part in opening up the country. The slave-trade is being suppressed, but the gin-trade is proving as great a curse.

The products include :

Fruits—Figs, dates, tamarinds, oranges, lemons, bananas, pomegranates, European fruits.

Grains—Wheat, rice, maize, barley.

Palm—Dates, sago, oil.

Various—Coffee, cotton, spices, dyewoods, gums, wool, ivory, hides, feathers, teak, rubber, beeswax.

Minerals—Gold, diamonds, copper, iron, salt.

Manufactures—Leather, silk, carpets, sugar, indigo.

Ten Important Commercial Cities.

Cairo—Inland and foreign trade, beauty, western civilization and education.

Alexandria—Egyptian port.

Tunis—Caravan trade, exports—manufactures, grain, wool, fruit, ostrich feathers, gold dust, ivory.

Fez—Silks, leather, carpets.

Algiers—Grain, fruit.

Tripoli—Good harbor, caravan trade ; exports same as Tunis.

Zanzibar—Ivory, copal gum, cloves, sugar, cotton, coffee, spices.

Cape Town—Wool, hides, ostrich feathers.

Lagos—Gold, oil, ivory.

Johannesburg—Gold.

List 7. Pronunciation—Africa.

Key.—răt, râte, fâr, pět, wē, pîn, pîne, nôt, nôte, root, bûn, tûne.

Abomey'.	Port Said (sâ-êd').
Bloemfontein (blum-fon'tîn, u as in burn).	Sahâ'ra.
Cairo (kî'rô).	Seychelles (sâ-shêl').
Kalahari (hâ'rê).	Shire (shê-râ').
Kenia (kê-nî'a).	Sierra Leone (iâ.ô'nâ).
Kilima-Njaro (kil-ê-mâ' nyâ-rô').	Sofâ'la.
Na-tâl'.	Somali (mâ'lê).
Nieuw-eld (nû'velt).	Tâ'na-nâ'rê-vô').
Nyassa (nê-â'sa).	Tanganyika (yê'ka).
Pietermâr itzburg (pê'ter).	Tangier (tan-jêr').
	Tripoli (trîp-ô-lê).
	Vaal (vâl).
Zambesi (bâ'zê).	

AUSTRALASIA.

This division comprises the following islands and groups :—**Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and Loyalty.**





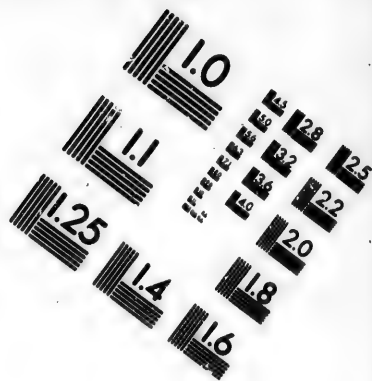
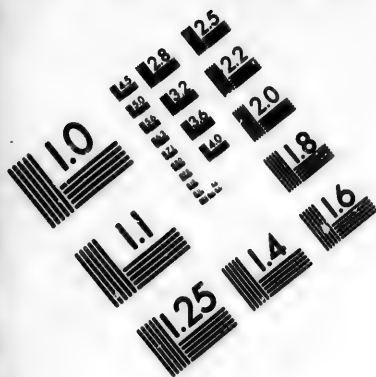
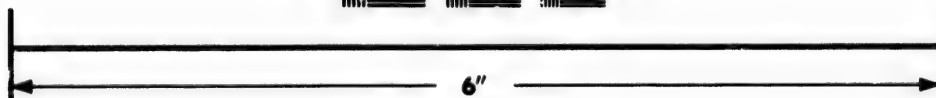
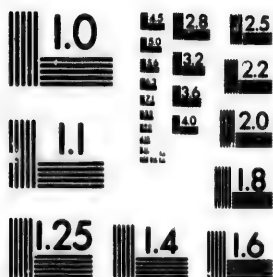


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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

1. **Position**—In Torrid and South Temperate Zones.
Compare with latitude of Africa and South America.
2. **Boundaries** : *North*—Timor and Arafura Seas,
Torres Strait.
East—Coral Sea, Pacific Ocean.
South—Southern Ocean.
West—Indian Ocean.
3. **Surface** :
Ranges—Liverpool, Blue, Australian Alps,
Gawler.
Plateau—The Eastern.
Plain—The Great Central.
Deserts—Great Victoria, Sandy, Stony.
4. **Drainage** ; a. **Southern Slope** :
Rivers—Murray, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan,
Darling.
b. **The Central Depression** :
River—Cooper.
Lakes—Gairdner, Torrens, Eyre, Amadeus
—all without visible outlet.
5. **Coast Features—Waters** :
Oceans—Pacific, Southern, Indian.
Seas—Timor, Arafura, Coral.
Guifs and Bays :—
North—Carpentaria, Cambridge.
East—Botany.
South—Great Australian Bight, Spencer
St. Vincent.
New Zealand—Plenty.
Straits—Torres, Bass, Cook (N. Z.).

6. Coast Features—Land :*Capes*—York, Howe, Wilson, South, Leeuwin.*New Zealand*—North, East.*Peninsula*—Northern Queensland.*Islands* — Tasmania, New Zealand — North,
South—Lord Howe, Norfolk.**7. Political Divisions.**

COUNTRIES.	GOV T.	CAPITALS AND CHIEF CITIES.
Queensland.	Br. Col	Brisbane.
New South Wales.	"	Sydney, Newcastle, Bathurst.
Victoria.	"	Melbourne, Ballarat, Sandhurst.
South Australia.	"	Adelaide, Port Adelaide.
West Australia.	"	Perth.
Tasmania.	"	Hobart.
New Zealand.	"	Wellington, Auckland, Dun- edin, Christchurch.

8. Chief Exports—Wool, hides, tallow, preserved meats, butter, wheat, gold, tin, also timber and gum from New Zealand.**9. Chief Imports**—Cloth, hardware, machinery, fish, spirits, tea, sugar.

POLYNESIA.

This comprises all the islands between Australasia and America, the chief groups being—**Sandwich, Ladrone, Caroline, Tonga or Friendly, Society, Samoa, and Cook's or Hervey.**

The Sandwich Islands or Hawaii.

Capital - Honolulu.

This country has regular steamship communication with Vancouver, San Francisco, Sydney, Wellington and other points.

Exports—Sugar, rice, coffee, hides, wool.

Imports—Manufactured goods.

List 8. Pronunciation—Australasia, etc.

Arafura (foo'ra).	Hawaii (ha-wī'ē).
Ballarat'.	Mur'rumbid'gee.
Timor (tē-mōr').	

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